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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1871. NO. 164.

## FIRST EDITION.

## REVOLUTION.

### The Commune Inaugurated.

### Split in the Central Committee.

### Garibaldi Offered the Command of the Nationals.

### Troops Preparing to March on Paris.

### MARSEILLES IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

**Split in the Central Committee—Organization of Troops—Garibaldi Offered Command of the National Guards—Proclamation of the Commune.**

PARIS, March 29.—The city is quiet to-day, and the red flag is displayed everywhere. The Central Committee have split, and some of its members have been arrested by their colleagues.

Diplomatic intercourse at Versailles is represented to be extremely difficult.

This afternoon a Sub-Central Committee was formed, consisting of twelve members. M. Ossy is real President, and Garibaldi Honorary President of the Committee.

Decrees have been issued for the formation of twenty-five battalions of infantry, twenty battalions of artillery and fifteen battalions mitrailleuse. General Duval organizes artillery and heavy infantry, and Bergeret cavalry. They are allowed to levy requisitions on every citizen. Gougbier, a member of the committee, commands the garrison in the forts. Flourens has resigned, Volgranine is suspended, and Garibaldi declined to accept the command of the National Guards. It is not known whether he will accept or not.

The Commune will be officially proclaimed on Thursday next.

Of the 300,000 registered voters in Paris, only 130,000 voted.

The Central Guard are to be paid two and a half francs daily.

**Paris Quiet—Spirit of the Press—Inauguration of the Commune Considered—Conciliatory Committee—Troops Preparing to March on Paris—Marseilles in a State of Siege.**

LONDON, March 29.—At noon yesterday Paris was quiet, and the Insurgent Committee still retained all the important positions.

Schoelcher has resigned command, and has dismissed twenty-five officers in the Department of Finance, for disobedience.

The *Cri du Jungle* opposes the election for a Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard as useless, and urges the deposition of the Assembly.

*La Verite* says that the committee are hindering the sewer and corn sent from America from reaching the farmers.

The *Francais*, *Debats*, *Siecle* and *Verite* blame the inaction and reaction of the Assembly.

The Commune was proclaimed at the place de la Hotel Deville at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Speeches were made by members of the Communal Council, from a platform covered with red cloth, but quite inaudible at a little distance. The approaches to the place were filled by an enormous crowd of Nationals, who often raised their caps on the points of their bayonets, in token of their approval of the proceedings. Sixty guns had been collected in the Place, and salves of artillery were repeatedly fired.

A letter from Gen. Cremer repudiating the Commune is to be published.

The Bank of France has again advanced five hundred thousand francs to the insurgents.

The Postal Director refuses to send up his functions to the appointee of the committee.

The Prussians are now concentrating at L'Isle Adam, near Paris, and will remain there until the disorder in the city is at an end.

The *Times* special from Versailles says that forty thousand Prussians are expected there to-morrow, and that the Government is steadily gaining in strength, worthy force for a march upon Paris, which will possibly be made in about eight days.

It is said that preparations are being made for the removal of the Assembly to Fontainebleau.

The Republican Union of Versailles has issued a proclamation recognizing the Paris Government.

Marseilles is tranquil, and strikes have ceased. The Nationals of the city have elected M. Ducros their Colonel.

A dispatch from Aix says the Minister of War has declared Marseilles in a state of siege. A correspondent from Versailles says that Gambier, a member of the Central Committee, has been condemned to death by a court-martial at Bourgerette.

**Troops Fearing Into Versailles—Removal of Le Flo Demanded.**

VERSAILLES, March 29.—Versailles is rapidly becoming a military camp. Guards are arriving continually from the Departments. The movements of the Government relative to Paris are unknown. The Republicans of the Right in the Assembly demand the removal of Gen. Le Flo, but Thiers positively refuses his consent. Gen. Chanzy, it appears, promised the Insurrectionary Committee he would not fight except against Republicans. A conference is proposed between the Paris and Versailles Governments as regarded an armistice.

Clemenceau has resigned his seat in the Assembly.

Rochefort, Lockroy and Member of Assembly Malon has declared himself a turn-coat, because the *Official Journal* has defended assassination. At the official Communal National Guard meeting, Tuesday, a demand for the interruption of communication with Paris.

**Germany Does Not Encourage the Insurgents.**

LONDON, March 29.—The German official newspapers explicitly deny that any encouragement has been given to the insurgents by Prince Bismarck or the German Government, or the German commanders in France.

**Circular from the Versailles Government.**

VERSAILLES, March 29.—The Government has issued a circular to Prefects, announcing that order has been established in Lyons and Toulouse, and the attempt at insurrection in the large towns has failed save in Marseilles, Narbonne and St. Etienne. France, says the circular, is rallying to the support of the government. The peaceful occupation of French territory by the Prussians is due to the insurgents. The Government has been empowered by the insurgent insurrection to avoid the shedding of blood. It is ready to do so, and has ordered L. Monnotti and Ricciotti Garibaldi have declined to fight except against a foreign enemy.

**The German Communal Council.**

PARIS, March 29.—At the inaugural sitting of the Communal Council to-day, a resolution was adopted declaring that the National Guards have decreed well of the country. The members of the Council separated at midnight without having come to any agreement upon vital questions at issue. The next sitting will be held to-day.

**Clusoret Military Director of the Insurrection.**

LONDON, March 29.—General Clusoret is said to have been appointed to the general administration of military affairs by the insurgents, vice Duluzeau, suspended, but the report is considered doubtful. Flourens's resignation of his military functions has been accepted.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 29, 1871.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

Henry G. Dalton, of Amherst, graduated last evening to the alumni of Amherst College. The following gentlemen were present: J. C. Carter, President of Harvard Alumni; Hon. Erastus C. Benedict, President of Williams Alumni; Hon. Henry Ward Beecher and his classmate, Bishop J. R. Bailey, Catholic Bishop of New Jersey; Rev. William A. Stearns, D. D., President of Amherst College, and fifty others. Dr. Hitchcock suggested that Professor Dalton's salary be increased from $2,000 to $2,500, and the Professors' from $1,500 to $1,800, and the fifth end the collegiate fee be increased from $55 to $90.

BODY IDENTIFIED.

The body found on vacant lots in East river has been identified as that of Edward J. Fitzpatrick, cashier of Eugene Kelly & Co., bankers, who disappeared about six weeks ago, and notice of him has since been found. The deceased was addicted to gaming of property on his body shows he was not the victim of foul play.

LARGE SCHOONER.

The new steamer Granite, of the White star line, is ordered to run regularly between Eastern.

THE MELINE FUND.

The contributions to the French relief fund reach $1,500.

BOOK CONCERN INVESTIGATION.

The committee who were to select experts to examine the accounts of the Methodist Book Concern met again this morning. The proceedings were secret.

A UNION CONVENTION

Of all denominations at Chattanooga began to-day, and will be continued to-morrow in the St. Paul's M. E. Church. There was a large attendance at all the churches.

THE FLYING TRAPEZE.

An accident which nearly proved fatal occurred last night at Niblo's Garden. While the sons of Prof. Nelson were performing upon the trapeze, suspended thirty feet above the stage, one of the boys fell but he struck a net which broke his fall. The situation it was found that besides being internally injured, one of his collar bones was broken.

## NEWS SUMMARY

### *BY TELEGRAPH.*

John Golgern, a saloon keeper in St. Louis, was fatally stabbed by his father-in-law, John Stalting, yesterday.

At Sturgeon, Missouri, last Saturday, H. G. Clark shot and killed Samuel Galbraith, and was fatally wounded by Galbraith's brother.

A tavern in Rodford, seventy-four miles from Detroit, was by a German named Schultz, this morning. Tuesday morning. Schultz and his wife perished in the flames. Three children escaped.

The storm of heavy frost and ice in Virginia yesterday morning, and is feared that fruit crop is destroyed.

The stone rolls as last year are to be collected on the 1st of April, and not before.

Policeman Hannatty, tried in Chicago for the murder of Hansen, was yesterday acquitted.

A man in Covington, Ky., took oxalic acid yesterday, supposing it was epsom salts, and died in an hour.

Mrs. Lizzie Bockman hung herself yesterday afternoon in Cincinnati.

A Memphis dispatch says: J. R. Robertson, who formed the famous "ghastly jar" at Brandon, some weeks since, which created a sensation here, was assaulted in the back yard of his residence last night by four men, who, after producing potash, forced him to disclose the hiding place of the jar. They then knocked him senseless, in which condition he was found by his family. They meantime had disappeared with the jar.

The fruit trees of southern Illinois are in full bloom, and the prospect of good crops is good. Millions strawberries are now in bloom.

Generals Sherman, Meade, Belknap, Cox, Gresham, and others, have accepted invitations to respond to toasts at the army of the Tennessee meeting, to occur in Cincinnati on Thursday and Friday of next week. The general headquarters will be had at the Burnet house.

Rev. Thos. E. Thomas, D.D., of Dayton, Ohio, was last evening unanimously elected Professor of Greek in Lane Theological Seminary, vice Professor Hurlbut, resigned. It is understood he will accept.

## POLITICAL.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—Col. Cox, A Maine has declined to be voted for by the Democratic Convention.

## HARRISBURG.

### Proceedings of the Legislature.

### The Dead Lock Becoming Serious.

### Republican Caucus Held Last Night.

### The Republican Apportionment Bill Reported from Committee—The Unexpended Balance—Confirmations by the Senate, &c., &c.

**Special to the Pittsburgh Press.**

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 29, 1871.

**SENATE.**

**Reported Favorably.**

The Paper Printing Company bill, of Pittsburgh, was reported favorably.

Mr. White introduced a bill for a bank inspector in Indiana county.

**Nominations Confirmed.**

After various ineffectual endeavors to pass private bills from the House, call up the private calendars, and extend the time of daily sessions, the Senate took up and confirmed various executive nominations for local military positions.

**The Unexpended Balance Again.**

Mr. Billingfelt introduced a resolution reciting that one million seven hundred thousand dollars of the State debt has been redeemed, leaving a balance in the treasury of over two millions, and asking the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund what further appropriation is necessary to dispose of the surplus. Laid over.

**Cumulative Voting.**

Mr. Buckalew's bill introducing cumulative voting in the election of Borough Councils was passed, and went to the House for concurrence.

**HOUSE.**

**The Apportionment.**

The following is the Republican apportionment reported from the Committee this morning:

| | SENATORIAL. |
|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 4 |
| Chester and Delaware | 1 |
| Montgomery | 1 |
| Lehigh and Carbon | 1 |
| Berks | 1 |
| Lancaster | 1 |
| Schuylkill | 1 |
| Northampton, Monroe, Pike and Wayne | 1 |
| Dauphin and Lebanon | 1 |
| Luzerne | 1 |
| Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming | 1 |
| Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan | 1 |
| Lycoming, McKean, Potter and Tioga | 1 |
| Centre, Clearfield and Clearfield | 1 |
| Clinton, Cameron, Forest, Clearfield, Clarion and Elk | 1 |
| Cumberland and York | 1 |
| Huntingdon, Adams and Franklin | 1 |
| Bedford, Fulton and Somerset | 1 |
| Juniata, Mifflin, Perry and Snyder | 1 |
| Allegheny | 3 |
| Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson | 1 |
| Fayette, Greene and Westmoreland | 1 |
| Washington and Washington | 1 |
| Armstrong, Butler and Lawrence | 1 |
| Mercer and Venango | 1 |
| Crawford | 1 |
| Erie and Warren | 1 |

| | REPRESENTATIVES. |
|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 14 |
| Montgomery | 3 |
| Bucks | 2 |
| Chester | 3 |
| Delaware | 1 |
| Lancaster | 4 |
| Lehigh | 2 |
| Northampton | 2 |
| Berks | 3 |
| Schuylkill | 3 |
| Dauphin and Lebanon | 2 |
| Luzerne | 3 |
| Susquehanna and Wyoming | 1 |
| Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan | 1 |
| Lycoming, McKean, Potter and Tioga | 1 |
| Centre, Clearfield and Clearfield | 1 |
| Clinton, Cameron, Forest, Clearfield, Clarion and Elk | 1 |
| Cumberland and York | 2 |
| Huntingdon, Adams and Franklin | 2 |
| Bedford, Fulton and Somerset | 1 |
| Juniata, Mifflin, Perry and Snyder | 1 |
| Allegheny | 7 |
| Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson | 1 |
| Fayette, Greene and Westmoreland | 2 |
| Washington and Washington | 2 |
| Armstrong, Butler and Lawrence | 2 |
| Mercer and Venango | 1 |
| Crawford | 1 |
| Erie and Warren | 2 |

**The Spring Elections.**

In the afternoon the bill from the Senate restoring to certain cities the spring elections was passed over Mr. White, exempting Allegheny City, and by Mr. Kerr exempting Pittsburgh from the provisions. Upon the latter motion, Hopkins, Keating and Williams voted nay.

**Floodgates of Private Legislation Not to be Opened.**

Mr. Strang offered a resolution as representing the sentiment of the Republican members, that no action be taken upon any bill for the relief of any individual, not introduced in either house after April 15th, and that only considerations of public importance be regarded. Yeas 60, nays 34, it requiring two-thirds.

**Reconsideration.**

The bill allowing mining and railroad companies in Wyoming, Lucerne and Luzerne counties to merge and issue, which was voted down last week, was reconsidered, and after a long and at times quite excited discussion, the friends of the W. B. A. Railroad succeeding, passed by a second trading, yeas 47, nays 38.

**The Dead Lock.**

Between the two houses the Legislature is getting to be serious. The Democrats are perfectly organized, and for the past two or three days have not effectually intermixed checks to House legislation, insisting on that body's passing an apportionment bill satisfactory to them, and amending the Philadelphia registry bill. The Republicans in the House retaliate by private bills to reach final passage in the Senate. Thus far the Republicans have had no control of action, and tonight the Republican caucus will be held a quorum, in which their policy will be fully discussed, and for the first time since the session began, each other, sacrificing their private business to the passage of what they deem a just apportionment bill.

The House Republicans also held a caucus to-night, and decided that the Senate bill as it came for action by the House, under direction of an examining committee composed of two physicians, two apothecaries, and a notary, should be passed. And if the Senate refuses to concur in the amendments of the House, and the bill does not become a law, the Democrats will be responsible for the failure of the registry law. The Democrats say they published a card setting forth that they have no faith in arbitration because the operators have a margin left in everything demanded, so that they can make little, but the miners, asking only for living wages, cannot recede. Some of them now admit that they have been misled, and that they will be content upon the best possible terms. Other leaders, however, claim the interests involved justified, and justify now of a prolongation of the strike. The iron men also declare that they will not resume work for a few months before they commence again, as they claim that if work is resumed now it will only be for the summer months, and that after September another season like the present will be re-enacted. All parties seem to be hungry for a fight, and the only question now left the trouble is they do not know what they want exactly, and the consequence will be that they will not have any at all.

This fight has cost the miners a large sum, and if a survey could be made, it would show that misery is to be found among men who claim to be starving. The sons of laborers, who were formerly fat and comfortable, are slenderly. If they had been less importunate in demanding, and less threatening, politically speaking, they would have been better off. But as it is, the committee have failed entirely, and it is likely that they will soon be called upon to relieve many able bodied, physically speaking men. The committee, I believe, will take no more evidence, but is now preparing a report, one night, which, when to-passed, will be an interesting essay on the relative profits of labor and capital, but will not be proposed, recommend any very stringent measures. In fact, coal matters are becoming very stale and uninteresting.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

CONSCIENCE STRICKEN.

A letter was received at the Treasury Department to-day from a banker in Baden-Baden, inforning a bill of exchange for $20,000 in gold, with the statement that it is from a former employee of the Treasury, who desires to make anonymous restitution to the United States.

THE NEW LOAN.

Secretary Boutwell, three days ago, received bids from prominent European financiers for two hundred millions of the new loan, payable in gold. This amount has since been largely increased, and he has received bids from every part of the country. The Secretary says this makes him master of the situation, and he expects, with this large amount of gold and the necessities of the last clause of the funding bill, to be able to place before December nearly the whole amount of the new loan now under the country nearly, if not altogether, to specie payment.

ANOTHER ANNEXATION JOB.

A resolution was offered by Senator Kellogg in the Senate, to-day, authorizing the annexation of Florida and a portion of Mexico. This is said to be a scheme long contemplated for making immense fortunes for the parties engaged in it, who are represented as having formed a large land syndicate in connection with Mexican officials and other prominent men, and had sent a confidential agent to the minister of New York and certain United states Senators are said to be the leading men of the organization.

## England, Canada and the United States.

(London correspondence New York Times.)

LONDON, March 9.—It remains true that Fenianism carries little or nothing of Irish nationality in it. The Irish people are the last to be very glad to accept the connection when Canada herself intimates a wish to go. But it is certain that she will not cede Canada to us against the wishes of the Canadian people, and that any attempt to do so would be a impudence on our part will be resented, and will postpone the possibility of acquiring Canada otherwise than by war. Those of intelligent people, therefore, who hanker after American territory on the American continent ought to make up their minds in the light of facts clearly before them. Two, and only two, courses are open to us. Either we must go to Canada or Canada must come to us, and so decide for herself with perfect freedom. I am glad that England is about to withdraw her troops from Canada, for then we can decide that we will annex Canada by force without regard either to the wishes of her people or of England. The English people, as a whole, after a small, I don't doubt, genuine sympathy of the first moment with the North in the late terrible war, have ever wished, between those two countries, to no political connection made for us by the force of circumstances, but to see those countries, so far as these latter have any influence whatever, free from all shadow of a claim to the interference of them want, they will keep on in that line, for it may be a question whether a more unified policy would not be a more one, could not be found leading to the same end. Meanwhile, it will not be different for us to contemplate the unfriendly attitude which the present policy, Canada is only a pretext and not the true ground of complaint.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

### The New Roumania Cabinet—War Declared Against France—Opening of Royal Albert Hall, &c., &c.

### ENGLAND.

**War Against France.**

LONDON, March 29.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Brussels, says the Arab Chief Mokrani, with forty thousand troops, is within twenty-five leagues of Algiers, and has declared war against France.

**Opening of Royal Albert Hall.**

LONDON, March 29.—The Royal Albert Hall of Science and Art, in Kingston, was opened to-day to the public use by the Queen in person, in the presence of fully ten thousand spectators. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg Gotha, Prince Arthur, Prince Christian, the Princess Beatrice and a very large number of the nobility were present.

**Marine News.**

LONDON, March 29.—The steamship Scandinavian, from Portland, touched at Moville to-day.

### TURKEY.

**The New Roumania Cabinet.**

BUCHAREST, March 28.—The new Roumania Cabinet has been formed, with General Till as Minister of Public Worship, and Florisco Minister of War. In consequence of an indirect vote of censure, it is expected that the dissolution of the Chamber will be announced to-morrow.

**All Quiet in Bucharest.**

BUCHAREST, March 29.—The Roumanian Chambers have been dissolved, and the ministry remain in power. The town is quiet.

### SPAIN.

**Carlist Pronunciamento.**

MADRID, March 29.—*The Imparcial* publishes an unauthenticated rumor that a weak attempt was made at a Carlist military pronunciamento in Andalusia on Monday, and was suppressed. Letters from Porto Rico have been ordered to be held at an early day.

### RUSSIA.

**The Sublime Porte Disturbing the Order of the Church.**

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—The patriarch of Constantinople has complained to the Russian Synod that the Sublime Porte is effecting the order of the Church in Bulgaria. The answer of the Synod will appear in the official journal to-morrow.

**Queen of Sweden Dangerously Ill.**

STOCKHOLM, March 29.—The illness of the Queen has assumed such a character that no hopes are now entertained of her recovery.

### RAILWAY MATTERS.

ACTIONS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The morning papers will publish a petition addressed to the New York Legislature, and signed by six hundred of the most wealthy and influential commercial houses in this city, which relates to abuses alleged to prevail in the management of the New York Central Railroad, to the injury of the trade of this city, in the rates and transportation of passengers, and to the injustice and hardship of the present system of transportation. They ask the Legislature to enact such laws as will cure the evils complained of.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 29.—The Erie classification repeal act reports have been submitted, the majority against repeal and the minority in its favor. They were laid on the table and ordered printed.

THE ERIE ARCHIVES HERE.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Jas. H. Colonial, the receiver appointed by the Supreme Court in the suits of Heath and Raphael against the Erie Railway, appeared this morning with Jas. Fisk and others before Kennedy G. White, Master, &c., in pursuance of the order of the Court, to take charge of the archives of the company. The proceedings were adjourned till Friday.

LIABILITY OF RAILWAYS FOR DAMAGES ARISING FROM DELAY IN SHIPMENT OF FREIGHTS.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—The Supreme Court Friday judgment was rendered against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for $12,856, in favor of Gibson, Hart & Co., of Cincinnati, arising in 1868 from delay in the shipment of sugar.

## CURRENT OBSERVATIONS.

Separated from Japan by the Straits of Corea and from China by the Yellow Sea, is the peninsula of Corea, four hundred miles in length and one hundred and fifty in breadth. The inhabitants are said to be industrious, and the country is described as exceedingly fruitful. Five years ago the American schooner General Sherman went ashore on the coast of Corea, and the crew were murdered by the natives. The United States has sent two or three expeditions to the peninsula, but nothing has been accomplished toward avenging the injury or opening the country to trade. The Coreans do not lately what was wrong nor defend what was not indefensible. They simply say that they will not, and stand or fall upon its own merits. Others might follow the example. Even the Chinese, who have a swim-bladder, which once served as a float. The clefts on the neck in the embryo of man show that the true kidneys were reformed by the corpora wolfiana, which existed as a temporary apparatus, and that the chorda dorsalis took the place of a vertebral column. These early periods of life, when the body is in a state of flux, must have been as lively organized as the insects or amphioxus, or even still more lowly organized.

Dr. Brown, a well-known English writer on inebriety, says:

"The drunkard not only enfeebles and weakens his own nervous system, but entails mental disease on his family.

The writer of an elaborate article in the eighth volume of the *British Psychological Journal*, in describing a class of persons fond of intoxicating drinks, says:

"They are the offsprings of persons who have indulged in dipsomania, or who have weakened the cerebral organization by vicious habits."

Mr. Darwin says:

"It is remarkable that all the diseases arising from the habitual use of stimulants tend to be inherited, and to become hereditary, even to the third generation, increasing, if the cause be continued, till the family becomes extinct.

Dr. Elam, a London physician, in a recent work upon Physical Degeneracy, writes of the effect of alcohol, as follows:

"All this, fearful as it is, would be of trifling importance did the punishment descend only on the individuals transgressing the laws of health. Unfortunately this is not so, for there is no phase of animal life more hereditary influence is so marked and characteristic as in the offspring. children unquestionably do suffer for or from the sins of the parent, and with tripple severity. And this is the law that operates from the individual to the family, from family to community, and from the community to the race, which in its highest interests by the presence and contact of a 'nonbad variety in its midst.'

A SINGULAR will was recently probated at Cincinnati. The testator stipulates that his widow shall receive but one-third of his estate, the amount demanded by law, because she has already been provided for by her own, and because she deprived him of the opportunity to make more money by inducing him to quit business sooner than he otherwise would. He desired that daguerreotypes of himself at various times be referred to.

He suggested to the supporters of the President not to make San Domingo a test of party fealty, for no party could bear the load of such a wrong. "I am not," he said, "a partisan of Grant, but I am of the attitude of having committed these acts, but should leave the country forever rather than be driven from it, or to forfeit my country for it."

Mr. Adams said he had referred yesterday to the fact that while negotiations were pending for the annexation of Texas, Mexico had been notified by the United States that no hostile demonstration on her part would be permitted towards Texas. Senator Schurz has denied that any threat was then uttered against Mexico. He (Morton) now repeated that the whole tenor of the dispatches at the time was a plain intimation to Mexico that any demonstration on her part against Texas would be viewed as an act of war. In support of this construction he had read from the dispatches referred to, and also from confirmatory remarks made by Mr. Benton in the Senate many years later. He then quoted from the Texas history to the effect that simply to a confidential question Mr. Upshur, then Secretary of State, said so soon as the treaty of annexation was signed, the United States would send a sufficient force to protect Texas from any aggression.

**Continued in Latest Edition.**

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed consideration of the Ku-Klux bill, and was addressed by Mr. MORGAN, a member of the select committee. He was no apologist for crime, North or South, and trusted all criminals would be brought to justice. This bill vested the President of the United States with unlimited power, without any check whatever on his own view or determination. He was authorized to employ the army and navy to invade States, supersede Courts, try and convict men by military commission, and exercise complete control over the life and liberty of citizens.

After further remarks, he said: If you would restore peace to the South and the whole country, change your policy towards the South: instead of vengeance offer reconciliation, and be pledged himself there would be everywhere peaceable and happiness to an extent never before known. Proclaim general amnesty, and those that even are not worthy to be the receptacle of the liberties of the people.

Messrs. HOAR, of Massachusetts, and KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, argued in favor of the bill, and WHITTHORN, of Tennessee, against it.

The SPEAKER announced the following standing committees:

Accounts—Buffington, Sawyer, Harris, of Mississippi, Archer and Lewis.

Printing—Kelley, Elliott, Roberts and Price.

The House at four o'clock adjourned.

### STATE LEGISLATURES.

**Arkansas.**

MEMPHIS, March 29.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special to-night says: Senator Mallory's act for the encouragement of foreign industry has become a law. It offers as liberal inducements to capital and immigration as are presented by any State, suspending for five years the collection of taxes on capital, stock, premises, machinery, tools, materials and products of all manufacturing establishments, turning out an average of $600 per month in market value, and upon all mills, etc., employed in mining or whatsoever description.

### A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

**The Burlingame-Brooks Quarrel—A Complete Vindication of Mr. Murphy.**

A writer in a New York paper makes some important and hitherto unpublished revelations respecting the projected duel between the late Hon. Anson Burlingame and Preston S. Brooks, a member of Congress from South Carolina. The writer refers to Senator Wilson's account of the affair, and to his statement that Hon. Lewis D. Campbell (Burlingame's second) selected the rifles as the weapons and designated the Clifton House, Canada, as the place of meeting, is inaccurate in two points. We quote:

Mr. Campbell did not select the weapons. Mr. Burlingame left the matter entirely with him, and the first instance, but was overruled relative to the latter. His terms were: "Weapons, rifles; distance, twenty paces; place, District of Columbia; time of meeting, the next morning."

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, James, of California, now temporarily residing in this city, were the principal friends of Brooks, and it was through their efforts with Mr. Burlingame. The former demonstrated with Mr. Burlingame for desiring to fight in the District of Columbia, telling him that as he and his opponent were both members of the House they would incur a double risk by fighting there; that they would both violate the law of the land, and both be expelled from Congress.

Mr. Campbell then suggested Canada as the place offered a place for a fair fight, free from the reach of the laws of the United States, they could settle their affair. Burlingame indignantly rejected the suggestion. He said he would be charged as an attempt to "dodge the issue," which he did not intend to do. Mr. Campbell was then gazetted into the arena to fight. He had found a man who was willing to meet his opponent and to him he already exhausted the morning hour of two days. Trumbull offered a resolution to-day vindicating Murphy from the charge, which he intends to get a vote upon to-morrow.

By Associated Press.]

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The senate took up in the morning hour the bill to restore to Jefferson Davis all the rights of citizenship that may inhere to him by reason of the amnesty proclamation of the present session.

Mr. MORRILL, in denial of Mr. Anthony's assertion yesterday, quoted from various Senate debates to show that certain legislation of the Senate, particularly reported and prepared by Republican caucuses, and prepared by Republican caucuses. The enforcement of the measures was confided to the Senate through by the majority by all night sessions and the physical exhaustion of their opponents.

Mr. Morrill also controverted the assertion that no Republican caucus had ever sought to bind the conscience of any member. The Republican party had a caucus system as an independent and free democratic party, and not as the organization of the slaves of members of the same party upon a given subject.

Mr. WILSON corroborated Mr. Anthony's assertion. He had never known, while Congress, such an overwhelming Democratic majority, and that majority so thoroughly organized in the making and passing of legislation. Something had been said by Mr. Conkling, complaining that the minority had been compelled to sit in the night sessions. There were not near so many night sessions as in the great struggles of 1866, and 1867, and 1868, and they were not by any means so exhausting to the minority, for the reason that little sessions because they were sober men. The Democrats, on the contrary, were compelled to forego stretched out on sofas. After further discussion, the subject went over without action in the expectation of the presence of Senator Sumner, when the question was resumed.

Mr. MORRILL resumed the floor, and proceeded to argue that the annexation of Texas furnished no precedent or justification for the proposed action of the President to protect Dominica against Hayti. One of the leading objects of the San Domingo project was the acquisition of Samana Bay, urged upon the Senate from his own subjects. In this connection he referred to the letter of Admiral Porter, and to that of Senator from Wisconsin (Howe), that Baez in the matter of annexation was influenced by purely selfish motives. He (Morrill) was not aware that such a step would bring peace to his country. He had read in the same letter of Admiral Porter stepping before the people and declaring, "I am the war-making power." Recently the Chief Magistrate expressed some anxiety lest annexation in the tropics should lead to military usurpation. Was there any one more than Admiral Porter? Was there any Senators had spoken of extending the blessings of Republican government to the tropics. Had not Admiral Porter fully supposed to those Senators that it was time to see to it that the integrity of the Republican party be preserved at home?

Putting the most charitable construction upon the course of Admiral Porter, it was one of error or misdemeanor, but an involuntary mistake, still the great chief of Congress was violating the fundamental institution of the United States. That the President grown so great that we must submit or lead to civil war? Senators on this side of the House dare protest? The Senator from Wisconsin (Howe) had likened the Republican party to Napoleon, and expressed some anxiety lest annexation in the tropics should lead to military usurpation. Was there any one more than Admiral Porter? Was there any Senators had spoken of extending the blessings of Republican government to the tropics. Had not Admiral Porter fully supposed to those Senators that it was time to see to it that the integrity of the Republican party be preserved at home?

Mr. Elam, a London physician, in a recent work upon Physical Degeneracy, writes of the effect of alcohol, as follows:

"All this, fearful as it is, would be of trifling importance did the punishment descend only on the individuals transgressing the laws of health. Unfortunately this is not so, for there is no phase of animal life more hereditary influence is so marked and characteristic as in the offspring. children unquestionably do suffer for or from the sins of the parent, and with tripple severity. And this is the law that operates from the individual to the family, from family to community, and from the community to the race, which in its highest interests by the presence and contact of a 'nonbad variety in its midst.'

A SINGULAR will was recently probated at Cincinnati. The testator stipulates that his widow shall receive but one-third of his estate, the amount demanded by law, because she has already been provided for by her own, and because she deprived him of the opportunity to make more money by inducing him to quit business sooner than he otherwise would. He desired that daguerreotypes of himself at various times be referred to.

He suggested to the supporters of the President not to make San Domingo a test of party fealty, for no party could bear the load of such a wrong. "I am not," he said, "a partisan of Grant, but I am of the attitude of having committed these acts, but should leave the country forever rather than be driven from it, or to forfeit my country for it."

Mr. Adams said he had referred yesterday to the fact that while negotiations were pending for the annexation of Texas, Mexico had been notified by the United States that no hostile demonstration on her part would be permitted towards Texas. Senator Schurz has denied that any threat was then uttered against Mexico. He (Morton) now repeated that the whole tenor of the dispatches at the time was a plain intimation to Mexico that any demonstration on her part against Texas would be viewed as an act of war. In

### THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

**Adjourned Meeting of Citizens—Opposition to the Indiscriminate Granting of Licenses—Appointment of Committees to Procure Remonstrances.**

Since the organized movement against the indiscriminate granting of licenses was inaugurated, efforts have been made to systematize the labor which the citizens have undertaken to perform in opposing the issuing of license to any person not legally entitled to receive the same. The intemperance men have held several meetings, appointed committees in the various wards, and made whatever efforts they could to successfully resist the licensing of improper houses.

An adjourned meeting was held yesterday afternoon, in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association, over which R. C. Dutton, Esq., was called to preside, and Dr. Wray was chosen Secretary.

Mr. Thomas H. Kane made a statement of the objects of the meeting, and alluded briefly to what had already been done. The Executive Committee had been at work, and had appointed committees from the several wards to prepare remonstrances against the applicants not legally entitled to license. They did not wish to divulge all that had been done, but they wanted the co-operation of the committees, and to prevent as many of the applicants on the first list, as possible, from procuring license. By the time the second list came on to be heard they hoped to be better organized, and to prevent every applicant from getting license who did not come within the provisions of the law.

Mr. Thomas K. Cree stated that some startling facts had been developed of late. There were no less than fifty licensed "taverns" in one-half of the Second ward. Only about ten of these were legally entitled to license, leaving forty wholly unqualified for and illegal. These were not hotels in any sense, and were not necessary for the accommodation of the public. Their only mission was to sell rum. He mentioned these facts to show the magnitude of the work to be done.

Mr. Kane stated that there were ninety-six licensed houses on Penn street, from Eleventh to Seventeenth street. A gentleman had applied for lodgings at nearly all these so-called "taverns," and not one was willing to accommodate him. They were drinking saloons, and nothing else; and having no accommodations for the entertainment of travelers, ought not to be licensed.

The meeting then heard read a list of the committees appointed in the several wards of the city and in the surrounding townships, to procure remonstrances against such applicants as were not entitled to license, and to appear before the court and counsel employed to urge the demands of the people before the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Committees have been appointed in every ward in the two cities, and the members of each of these committees will be notified of their appointment by printed circular.

After perfecting the committees, the meeting adjourned.

The first list of applicants to sell liquors will be taken up before the Board on Friday (to-morrow) morning, at ten o'clock, and numerous remonstrances will be filed. The list numbers nearly one hundred and fifty, and several days will be consumed in hearing the applications.

### COURT PROCEEDINGS.

**Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.**

Charles Thompson, convicted some time since on an indictment for larceny, was sentenced to pay costs of prosecution and to serve one year and six months in Allegheny Penitentiary.

Arnold Ingram, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to pay costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of two years in the Western Penitentiary.

William Engel, indicted for malicious mischief on oath of John Mack, was placed on trial. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and directed the prosecutor to pay the costs.

James Carson, indicted for assault and battery, offered a plea of guilty, and was sentenced to pay costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of one day in the County Jail.

George Comer, indicted jointly with David Patton for entering the store of Henry Flath, was placed on trial. Testimony was given on the part of the prosecution, and it appeared from the testimony that Patton broke open the door and Comer went in and carried out the goods. The jury found him guilty of larceny, and he was sentenced to the House of Refuge.

Thomas Wharton, alias Mahon, was placed on trial on the charge of assault and battery. The jury returned a verdict of guilty without any recommendation, and he was sentenced to pay costs and undergo an imprisonment of one day in the County Jail.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Oliver Mcdanin, indicted for removing the goods of Jacob Schaffer, the latter having levied upon by execution in the hands of the sheriff. It is alleged that the sheriff sold the goods against the defendant and that he, the defendant, regained possession of them by force. The jury returned the sheriff proceeding upon the same. The Court will charge the jury this morning.

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Indeed Mr. Campbell went so far as to assure Burlingame of Clifton House, Canada, as the place in the District of Columbia, he (Campbell) would be obliged to withdraw from the affair owing to his own position in such a locality. This Mr. Burlingame yielded to his second, and changed the place of meeting to Canada. Mr. Campbell went to Boston, to a personal friend, to meet him at Albany as a friend of Mr. Brooks, had been the weapon of which Burlingame was complete master. He was probably one of the best rifle shots in the company with General James, having duly notified Mr. Burlingame's shooting reputation, and displayed the rifle and twenty pieces of ammunition. He informed him that he "would have to go through the enemy's country—Ohio." When he made this statement it broke itself down entirely, as the secrets were revealed through a chance, and the eye was protected by a third eyelid or n

# The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1871.

Gold is down to 10¾ with the prospect, under Secretary Boutwell's possible outpouring of the precious stuff, of going lower. The gap to close up is not wide, and it may be closed up sooner than has generally been supposed, and without any great effect on the business affairs of the country. Let us see what the showery month of April brings about.

Secretary Robeson's letter combating Captain Temple's letter and indirectly rebuking that officer for writing it, is likely to create an interesting side issue in the San Domingo business. Frequently our intelligent, experienced, honest-hearted sailors are profound students in international law, and probably it will not do to decide at once that Capt. Temple was not right in giving the Commissioners to understand that if they stepped on Haytien soil they would subject themselves to serious consequences. He may have exceeded his instructions and still rendered an important service.

On Mr. Sumner's speech the *Herald* says: "Rarely has there been delivered in the halls of Congress a speech marked with as much ability or carrying more important political consequences in its train. Though a long one, it is terse, argumentative, statesmanlike and confined to the subject embraced in the resolution submitted by the Senate." Let us wait and see what can be said on the other side before determining, as the *Herald* does, that the speech will "go far to seal the fate" of the "radical party" and "Gen. Grant's administration", or both. It is too early to come to that conclusion; and, let us remember, as a general thing, "fate" is not so easily "sealed" as that.

It is now as clear as demonstration itself that if the people of Pennsylvania, who, with singular unanimity, have asked for Constitutional Reform to prevent numberless abuses, of which special and excessive legislation are the most glaring, are denied the gratification of their wishes, it will be by the Democratic majority in the Senate. It is here that all efforts of the Republicans have thus far been defeated, and at the door of the Democratic party for the continuance of the evils, to be relieved of which the public earnestly pray, the responsibility will rest. As a political issue we could desire nothing better, and while realizing how great is the wrong which the Democratic party will inflict by denying the desired redress, there is some compensation in the fact that it will in the end render the remedy all the more certain.

Is it considered meritorious for Americans to cheat a foreigner? We should almost judge so, from the statements made in a recent number of Bismarck's organ. This journal, alluding to the war *materiel* exported from the United States to France during the late struggle, says that the supplies in question wrought the Prussians very little harm and conferred upon their enemies very little good. It alleges that the clothing which we furnished the French troops was so utterly worthless that if a soldier accidentally stumbled, his knees instantaneously made their way through his trowsers. The shoes, too, were equally valueless, and a coat had to be put on with the greatest care and tenderness, "lest the arms should part company with the body." It adds, also, that the shipments of rifles were perfectly harmless, the arms being of the kind manufactured "to sell," and only dangerous to those who fired them. We say nothing of the violation of international comity in furnishing these munitions of war. It seems, indeed, that we were not guilty of this wrong, since the clothing was shoddy and the rifles inocuous as the Quaker guns at Manassas. But what bitter satire against the dreadful dishonesty of our manufacturers and merchants gleams in the courteous sentences of the Prussian journal. It is unable to accuse the United States of unfriendliness, for the reason that our citizens practiced swindling toward its foes. The shameful trickery of our traders inured to its advantage. Therefore it cannot rebuke us. Because of treacherous rascality toward those who trusted in us, we escape censure from another quarter. We are forgiven because we are guilty. It is the keenest thrust ever dealt us; and all the more terrible because so thoroughly deserved.

### "PRESIDENT" DAVIS.

"How long shall a man lie in the grave ere he rot?" When one is dead why cannot people let him stay buried? Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Life Insurance Company, is probably quite a respectable kind of personage, but we humbly submit that "President" Davis, of the defunct Confederacy, ought to be permitted himself to remain defunct. This gentleman last week paid a visit to Mobile, Alabama, whereupon the city papers are filled with glowing descriptions of how "President" Davis was welcomed by General Beauregard, Admirals Buchanan and Semmes, and the "Southern" populace generally. In response to all this overgush—tendered not to the man, but to the "cause" which he is supposed to represent—"President" Davis made a speech, in which among other things he said "that as long as the Alabama rolls to the sea, so long shall the heroism and bravery of the citizens of Mobile live in my innermost memory and be cherished in my heart of hearts." It must be confessed that all this is very fine, and very sophomoric. However, the only passage which we at all regret is that in which he declares his intention not to die for several hundred years to come, for we suppose it likely the Alabama will continue to "roll" that length of time. What sort of an intellectual *mummy* he will be at the end of that period may be inferred from the withered condition of his intellect which the above extract indicates now. Still the passage is not devoid of meaning. The phrases "innermost memory" and "heart of hearts" are especially suggestive. To be sure we have heard them often enough before, in the "original orations" of aspiring school boys; but then with the youngsters it was only eloquent verbiage, while with "President" Davis it is simple unadorned truth. For nothing can be more probable than that Mr. Davis has two memories and two hearts; and we have no doubt that it was with his "outer" memory he forgot of old the fact that he was educated at the expense of the nation against which he lifted rebellious hand, and that again and again, in the name of the Most High, he had taken oaths to support the Government which all the while he was plotting to destroy. The phrase "inmost memory" is therefore a fine stroke of metaphysics, and shows with what nice discriminative skill he can yet divide

"A hair 'twixt south and southwest side."

The same observation may be remarked of his "heart of hearts." Beyond question he has also two of these; for it is impossible to conceive that the courageous spirit which promised the slow starvation of Union prisoners at Belle Isle and Libby and Andersonville, could have been identical with the fainthearted one which, when he heard the clatter of Union sabres closing up his avenues of escape, led him to doff the military chapeau and don the womanly petticoat. There is, therefore, a special fitness in the phraseology of which he made use, and which, were make voluntary acknowledgment of our belief that, notwithstanding his complete failure in every other respect, he deserves immortal laurels as a dialectician.

One other sentence of his speech merits also a word of commendation. It appears that during the rebellion a military company known as the "Mobile Cadets," enrolled him as a member. He remembers all this, and tells his admiring auditors "how proud he was of the honor" which the said enrollment conferred upon him. This, too, is excellent. The word "mobile" signifies "to move"—"readiness to move." Now, no one knows better than "President" Davis what it is to be kept in constant motion. Indeed, his experiences in that line will almost vie with those of Poor Joe in "Bleak House," in whose ears there sounded forever the harsh injunction of the policeman that he should "move on." Pushed from the Ohio river to the Gulf, and from the "Presidential" chair at Richmond to the condition of a fugitive flying through the Georgia swamps, he knows all about it, you see, and can speak with directness and authority. We are glad to observe, therefore, that he remembers the "mobile" cadets in so pleasant and comradelike a manner. It is a credit to him.

And now, what good thing can there come of all this perpetual crooning over the ashes of the rebellion? Would it not be far more manly, dignified and sensible to "let the dead past bury its dead," and to try to forget that Mr. Davis was ever "President" of a Confederacy, or that such a Confederacy ever existed? These galvanic grimaces of a dead corpse are as ghastly as they are ludicrous. They are not life, they are only a hideous mimicry of life. Why turn a graveyard into a reception room? Gentlemen, do you think we shall be apt to forget Andersonville so long as you persist in serenading "President" Davis?

### WHO WOULDN'T BE A HEAD CENTER?

However widely we may disagree with the Irish people as to the methods and agencies which they have hitherto employed in trying to further their cherished dream of separate nationality and independence, we have no word of criticism to offer upon the spirit of self-sacrifice which underlies the chivalrous, if vague and indefinite efforts of the hard-working masses, out of whose poverty the immense sums of money constimed in the prosecution of Fenian movements have been contributed. But in exactly the degree in which even mistaken devotion is to be respected, should the grasping selfishness of men who make patriotism a cloak for personal greed be held in reprobation. From the official records, recently brought to light, of salaries and allowances paid to the Fenian organizations in this country, we find that the "Fenian Staff," comprising the Head Center and his subordinate officers, has been composed of thirty-nine persons, each of whom drew a salary of from eight hundred to two thousand dollars, a number of them receiving in addition sums ranging from two to five dollars per day for extra services; and that besides this organization, another "staff" of nineteen persons, known as "organizers," existed, to each of whom was paid seventy dollars per month and expenses, and that the subscriptions received into the Fenian treasury were almost entirely absorbed in the support of these various officers, and in payment for the mythical services which they claimed to have rendered. This financial exhibit proves what all along we have felt to be the fact, that the self-styled "leaders" of the Fenian movement cared no more for the social welfare or political independence of Ireland than for the savages of the Fejee islands. What these harpies wanted was money, and they got it, by stealing the robes of the patriot to serve the ends of a trickster. The hundreds of thousands of dollars contributed from the hard-earned wages of poor Irish serving-girls did not go to "liberate Ireland," but to enable scurvy politicians to fare sumptuously and strut their brief hour in purple and fine linen. It appears, too, that in the summer of 1866, while General Killian was contemplating the seizure of Campo Bello Island, dispatches containing all the particulars of the intended movement were sent from the Fenian head-quarters to the British Consul at New York. If these statements be true, and they are made with an air of authority which is *prima facie* evidence of truth, we suspect that the future of the Fenian movement will not wear a very promising aspect. The credulousness of the uneducated masses of our Irish-American fellow-citizens is as unlimited as their generosity and their reckless impulsiveness; but we do not see how gullibility itself can remain blind to the lessons conveyed by impositions and treacheries like these.

We remember somewhere to have read a story of a poor Irish widow whose larder being empty and her children crying for food, went reluctantly into the street to ask alms. There she met a friend, and she stood in her place silent all day long. At sunset a gentleman passing by, being attracted by her wistful, pleading look, said as he stopped, "If you are begging why do you not say so?" to which the woman replied, "Ah, sir, do not my rags cry out with an hundred tongues?" There could not possibly have been a more eloquent answer. We recall this incident from reading in the Dublin correspondence of the London *Times* to what distress persons of every rank were reduced during the Prussian siege. In France the State is the universal pawnbroker, and it appears that the pressure for money was so great that although during the investment of Paris no one was allowed to borrow more than fifty francs on any article, however valuable, the store-rooms were crowded with articles which 120,000 persons of all classes had pledged. Among the number were 100,000 watches and 25,000 clocks. There were diamond necklaces and bracelets of fabulous value, pieces of fur, steamer lap-blankets, shawls, gold handkerchiefs, gold-headed canes, riding whips, and 2,000 opera glasses. No fewer than 2,300 poor people had pawned their mattresses, starving seamstresses had been compelled to part even with their scissors, of which there were 1,500 pairs, while spades, shovels and tea pots were pledged without end. These things tell the gaunt story of starvation far more effectively than any rhetoric could do. How strange that not even the wretchedness reduced by revolutions such as these could restrain the populace from rushing into the deeper misery of that wild communism which holds property to be crime.

Near Winchester, Clark county, Ky., one Colby Quisenberry, a son of one of the wealthiest men in the neighborhood, leads a hermit life, dwells in a rude log hut, like "a ragged beggar," and "equal to a lord." Years ago he drifted out to Texas, with other young men, seeking his fortune, and was then gay, fond of company and in every way companionable; but in a few months he returned, quite the reverse, gloomy, misanthropic and reticent, with such great antipathy to the female sex that he refused to speak to his mother, or to tolerate her or any other woman in his presence. He was developed into a thorough misanthrope, with a peculiar hatred against the female sex, in human and brute. He will tolerate nothing female about him—mares, cows, hens, pigs, everything in fact, that is cursed with the "female form divine" throws him into a perfect state of frenzy. A negro man, while passing through the neighboring farms, crossed his fence, whereupon he became so enraged that he burnt every rail of the panel she climbed over. As to whether he conceived his aversion to "the sex" in Texas, or elsewhere, he has never spoken, and indeed is not known to have spoken a dozen words in as many years.

We see it stated that New Orleans was recently frightened into twenty-four hours of reasonably good behavior, by a shower of what the people took to be pulverized sulphur. They thought the fate of Sodom, with the meteorological phenomena attendant on its destruction, awaited them. The brimstone turns out, however, to have been nothing but pollen blown thither from the trees of the forest, now in full bloom. The people have consequently resumed the regular practice of their accustomed vices. We suggest to those New York journals which are engaged in fighting the Tammany ring, that since neither argument nor entreaty nor invective appears to make any impression on these politicians, it be stipulated with the chiefs of the ring that to send a similar shower upon New York every day. The guilty persons would, as a general thing, be too ignorant to discover the cause, and it is barely possible that their accusing consciences, or if they have none, their superstitious fears, might frighten them into repentance and decency.

The English bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister, previously passed by the House of Commons, came up for final disposition in the House of Lords on Monday night, and was defeated. The present law is one of the most absurd prohibitions upon the statute book, and ought to have been repealed long ago; yet those whose education, intelligence and position make them the leaders of English society cling to it with a pertinacity which could not be surpassed if it were the citadel of their liberties and their only ark of safety. One would think that everybody but a drunkard or a fool would call such a fact an indication of retrogression rather than advance; but then we are farther away from New York than is Newark, and our people do not get the *Herald* regularly. We have for some time past been expecting that journal to furnish proof of its vaunted leadership of the vanguard of modern civilization, and here we have it with a vengeance.

The other day we raised the question what would probably be Mr. Wade's opinion of the removal of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* furnishes the answer as follows: "Mr. Wade pronounces the removal of Mr. Sumner from his committee an act of folly which will rebound upon the men who inaugurated it. Now will the collared "organs" please go for Mr. Wade!

Three Methodist preachers are about to start on a missionary expedition to convert the inhabitants of the western slope of the Continent. They will take with them a tent capable of covering 4,000 people, and will journey across the plains, preaching as they go. Their objective point is California, but on their return they will pitch their tent among the Mormons for a while and hold a camp meeting in Salt Lake City.

That was a capital bit of General Frank P. Blair, when he said in the Missouri Senate that the Ku-Klux Congress was the original Ku-Klux.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Was it, indeed? That was a capital bit of the Prince of Darkness when, disturbed in the sophistry which he was pouring into the ear of Adam, he accused the angel Gabriel of unwarrantable interference in a matter which did not concern him. Milton has it.

The New York *Sun* pronounces Mr. Sumner's speech his "masterpiece," and adds that "most of the facts adduced" had "already been given in the *Sun*." Ahem!

*Every Saturday* makes the point: "The impeachment trial of 1868 and its unexpected termination may be called upon for another and widely different lesson in connection with the incident lately under consideration. Some of the most violent men who denounced in those days for their independent action are not all now in the Senate; but Mr. Trumbull was one of them, and his course in regard to Mr. Sumner now is not only right but magnanimous; and nobody can doubt how Mr. Fessenden would have voted had he been living and in his seat. On the other hand, the men who followed Mr. Sumner's lead in that day, and joined him in attacking the President few, were Mr. Morton, Mr. Conkling, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Nye; and we need not say where they stand now. There is something more in this than an illustration of the venerable truth that politics make strange bedfellows."

### MORE ABOUT "THE OLDEST IRON MASTER OF PITTSBURGH."

Sugar-hill Farm, Near Steubenville, March 24, 1871.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

Being a pretty reluctant reader of the Commercial, I noticed in the daily for Thursday, 23d instant, that some writer undertakes to show, under the head of "The First Iron Master of Pittsburgh," that a certain man therein named was the first iron master of the "Iron City," and built and ran a blast furnace in 1790. And the writer adds, "this was six years before Dunbar Furnace, in Fayette county, was built." The writer is in error as to the time Dunbar Furnace was built. If my memory serves me right, Dunbar Furnace was built in partnership by Isaac Mason, Sr., and Moses Dillon, a Quaker from Baltimore county, Maryland, in 1792. And I remember the furnace was in successful blast the fall season of 1794, at which time a vast number of Western insurrectionists called "Whisky Boys," met at Dunbar Furnace and erected a liberty pole, not far from the furnace, and on that liberty pole was nailed, at the height of ten feet, a board on which was cabed in large printed letters, "Liberty and No Excise." My father and two older brothers and I were present when this liberty pole was put up by the "Whisky Boys." Isaac Mason in a year or two afterwards purchased his partner's share in the furnace, and his partner, Moses Dillon, returned to his paternal farm in Baltimore county, Maryland. And several years afterwards Moses Dillon came out from Maryland and erected a blast-furnace on Licking creek, four miles west of Zanesville. In 1797 Isaac Mason built a second furnace on Monnets creek, at the edge of the Chestridge, seven miles from Connellsville, and afterwards built a third furnace on Dunbar creek, a few miles higher up in the Laurel Hill, and not far from where Dunbar was afterwards when General Braddock's army was defeated, near Pittsburgh, in 1755.

Isaac Mason, in his day, was considered the most successful iron-master west of the mountains. He filled the first order, in 1804, for a number of large sized sugar kettles, for sugar plantations then lately started and startling near New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana.

The first blast-furnace started west of the mountains was built by a man named Turnbull, on some stream in Westmoreland county, Pa. My father brought away from that furnace two pots and a Dutch oven in May, 1794.

Robert A. Sherrard.

Crosscreek, Tr., Jefferson Co., Ohio.

### Doing the Oil Regions.

*Every Saturday* for April 1st contains a number of engravings of scenes in the Pennsylvania Oil Regions, whither the artist and descriptive writer sought their way after completing "the taking of Pittsburgh." Illustrations and letter press alike possess characteristics of ability which cannot fail to be recognized by every reader who has visited the regions of Petrolia. Ralph Keeler is mildly satirical in his delineations of Oil City, Franklin, Titusville, Petroleum center, and the other towns visited by the tourists. Being desirous of proceeding from Oil City to Franklin, our travelers found themselves under the necessity of walking, the day being Sunday and no trains running. Leaving all their baggage except their umbrellas, the twain set out to traverse the intervening seven miles on foot. We had brief time upon the route, and how they fared after reaching Franklin, let Mr. Keeler tell. Taking dinner at a little town on the route they proceeded onward. He says:

"We had scarcely left the last house of this wayside village behind us, when we were overtaken by a snow, hail and rain storm, coming in full force down upon us from the hills above, and it blew up at us from the river beneath. It beat into our faces and on to our backs, and settled finally into a persistent, malignant rain—rain with a memory of the deluge in it and sense of the old hatred of mankind. We thought of our Sunday-school books, and wondered why we had not known beforehand that something of the kind was coming to us. We started for Franklin on the Sabbath. It was, however, too late now to do anything but run on as fast as we could. Our plight during the last three miles of that seven-mile walk may have paralleled what our artist would call "a fine bit of effect," but still we would neither of us care to pose again in just such a way for another picture of the same kind.

"At length reaching Franklin, and finding a hotel, we walked into the office, and the first thing we saw was—not the sleepy, shoddy-looking clerk, or the long-bearded people there assembled—but this announcement in large letters, 'Gentlemen will please keep out of the office and off the counter.' Now our hearts were hot and set upon getting on that counter, but would we dare approach the fire and dry our soaked garments in the face of those black and yellow letters? We regarded our manners while the clerk was gazing meditatively out of the window. The first indication of the fair-land we found in town in us was a very suspicious staring at our wet umbrellas and wetter garments. In the light of this stare, as I may say, we read just outside the door a long list of us, also in black and yellow letters, 'Guests stopping here without baggage are requested to pay in advance.' We meekly deposited our cotton umbrellas in the hands of the clerk, whose mistrust was rather increased than allayed by the act, and I for one of us asked him if he had anything in the shape of a coat which might be put on in place of a wet one, his suspicions reached a climax of which his indignant negative was but a feeble expression. At last we found ourselves seated in the comfort of the fire in our room. Our attention, however, immediately took one way to be called to the window over our door, and there, from another window of the same kind over the door of a room just across the hall, our clerk was hailing us in the observation made from the top of a chair or table. We opened our door suddenly, and shut the astonished man down him stumble backward to the door of the opposite room.

Ready for supper, we went down the devious stairs and blundered into the bar-room, where we were informed in additional loud hails of the advice that "No liquor is sold to minors or habitual drunkards at this bar." In our disguise of wet rags we Franklin and every one in it, at that time, we might have taken this in its comprehensiveness for a virtual prohibition, a temperance proclamation, in a word, a quotation from the phraseology of their profession. I am glad we might have made this mistake—for that prejudiced moment, I say, if the room had not been so full of people who were taking everything "as they list" except the warning. Having at length found the supper-room, we were met at the door by more black and yellow: "Procure meal-tickets at the office," said the letters.

We are glad to find, further on, that they were subsequently visited by a number of the leading citizens of Franklin, and that the remainder of their stay was made very pleasant by numerous courtesies shown toward them. The naive admission of Mr. Keeler that it rained "with some of the old hatred of sinners" is good. We have no doubt of it. That is why the storm poured down so pitilessly upon them. Who knows but that it was a punishment for bringing their Bostonisms into the Arcadian simplicity of the oil regions? We observe that the exposition has compelled its labors in Pennsylvania, and started off for fresh fields and conquests new.

### CURRENT OBSERVATIONS.

In analyzing the statistics of inquests held as Coroner of Central Middlesex, in the year ending with the present month, annual report, that the proportion of suicides to the population in England and Wales is one in twelve thousand of the population, while the proportion in Central Middlesex is about one in thirteen thousand of the population. He then figures seem to show that, of all causes of death, suicide is the most constant. The proportion in which the sexes commit suicide is nearly equal, where the same. It may be stated that the proportion of males to females is as four to five. The age at which suicide is committed are for the seven years nearly the same. One in twelve are young people under twenty years of age. Suicide is rare among people above sixty; and the remainder, forfifths of the whole, are equally divided among people between twenty to forty years of age. A further analysis of the cases shows that, as a rule, women prefer hanging, drowning and shooting themselves. Of the twenty-three cases of female suicide in 1869-69, six were from poisoning, and five by drowning. Women seldom cut their throats or hang themselves, while, of the sixty-six cases of male suicide, exactly half chose those methods of self-destruction. Men are also more given to jumping out of windows and from the top of high places.

The Traveler's Tree of Madagascar is abundant on the sides of the hills, in the valleys, and in every moist part of the country. The tree, *Urania speciosa*, bears as its native name *ravinala*, which literally means "leaf of the forest." It rises from the ground with a thick succulent stem, like that of the plantain, to which it bears a strong resemblance, and sends out from the center of the stem long, broad leaves, rising, not round the stalk, but in two lines on opposite sides; so that, as the leaves increase, and the lower ones droop at the end, or extend horizontally, the tree presents the appearance of a large, open fan. When full grown, these are twelve feet high, the lower part of the outer covering becomes hard and of fibry, like that of the cocoanut-tree. "Many of the trees," says a traveler, "reach thirty feet from the ground to the lowest leaves. I frequently counted from twenty to twenty-four leaves on a single tree, the stalk of each leaf being six or eight feet long. The whole of these twenty-four bright-green, gigantic leaves, spread out like a fan at the top of a trunk thirty feet high, presented a spectacle as impressive as it was rare and beautiful.

This tree has been greatly celebrated for containing, even during the most arid season, a large quantity of pure, fresh water, cropping to the traveler the place of wells in the desert. So abundant and pure is the water that natives will often not take the trouble to bore any way to be called to the interior of and drink the fluid of this tree. The writer from whom we have already quoted, the Rev. William Ellis, who published an account of a visit to Madagascar in 1857 was so far skeptical of the stories told of this tree that he resolved to test their truth. During one of his journeys, a clump of these trees, one of his bearers cut a large four or five inches deep into the thick, firm end of the stalk of the leaf, near to where it joined the trunk of the tree, and, on drawing the spear back, a full stream of water gushed out, about a quart of which was caught in a pitcher and all drank it on the spot. The water was found to be cool, clear and perfectly sweet. "But," says Mr. Ellis, "in Madagascar this tree might with propriety be called the banker tree, rather than the traveler's tree. Its leaves form the thatch of all the houses on the eastern side of the island. The stems of its leaves form the partitions and often sides of houses; and the hard outside bark is stripped from the inner and soft part, and, having been beaten out flat, is laid for flooring; and I have seen the entire door of a long, well-built house covered with its bark, each piece being at least eighteen inches wide, and twenty or thirty feet long. The leaf, when green, is used as a wrapper for meat, and keeps out the rain. The leaves also serve the purpose of table-cloths and plates at meals; and, folded into certain forms, they are used for spoons and drinking vessels."

Mr. Beecher expresses himself concerning "Predestination" as follows: The doctrine of *Predestination* is admirably fitted, with its adjuncts, to bring a man into hopeless perplexity, and to take away from him all quiet of mind and all enjoyment of rational religion. We speak feelingly. In our childhood, and before we were ten years old, we had been inoculated with this subtle poison of speculation. We had begun to speculate on free-will and responsibility, and how they could be reconciled with foreordination. If all things are immutably decreed, how can one help himself? He is pushed forward by an irresistible necessity, etc., etc., and was seized at times with an intense fear lest I had not been foreordained to life and heaven. The good people, I say, forgot to warn us. They said nothing, but found the supper-room, we were met at the door by more black and yellow: "Procure meal-tickets at the office," said the letters.

We are glad to find, further on, that they were subsequently visited by a number of the leading citizens of Franklin, and that the remainder of their stay was made very pleasant by numerous courtesies shown toward them. The naive admission of Mr. Keeler that it rained "with some of the old hatred of sinners" is good. We have no doubt of it. That is why the storm poured down so pitilessly upon them. Who knows but that it was a punishment for bringing their Bostonisms into, the Arcadian simplicity of the oil regions? We observe that the exposition has compelled its labors in Pennsylvania, and started off for fresh fields and conquests new.

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## FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 29, 1871.

Money matters are steadily becoming closer in this market, but the banks are accommodating still pretty liberally their best customers. There is little doing for outsiders by any of the discount houses, and money being scarce with private capitalists, the brokers are unable to place but little paper, however well indorsed.

There was a better feeling to-day in government bonds, and advances were made on the entire series. The rise was per cent. Such is becoming popular. It is estimated that nearly forty millions have been taken, including those of yesterday. The fact that the bonds are free from every form of taxation, and that the interest on them is payable quarterly, are two very attractive features to financial corporations and investors desiring a long bond absolutely safe and of current available. It is said that the Secretary of the Treasury is engaged in perfecting plans for calling in very soon a large amount of 5-20 bonds. How soon this will be done, or precisely what the purpose is, has not yet been determined, but it is no secret that preliminary arrangements are now in course of preparation.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | Morning | Noon. | Clos'g. |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Bonds of 1881 | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1862 | 111½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1864 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1865 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new) | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1868 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 10-40s | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| Gold | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 110½ |
| United States 6s of 1881 | 115½ |
| United States 5-20s of 1865 | 111½ |
| United States 5-20s of 1864 | 111½ |
| United States 5-20s of 1865 | 110½ |
| United States 10-40s | 108½ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865 | 110½ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867 | 110½ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868 | 110½ |
| Union Pacific Railroad | 95½ |
| Central Pacific | 95½ |
| Currency Pacifics | 114½ |

The Wall street railway stock market lost much of its strength, and that generally, rather a sure indication, as our list below will show.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Room, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

| March 28, 1871. | 10 A.M. | 11 A.M. | 12 M. | 1 P.M. | 2 P.M. | 3 P.M. | 4 P.M. | 5 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. H. | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| Del. Sch'g | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| Erie | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| Reading | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| Harlem | 130½ | 130½ | 130½ | 130½ | 130½ | 130½ | 130½ | 130½ |
| Mich. Cen. | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| Illinois Cent. | | | | | | | | |
| Pac. M. | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ |
| & N. W. | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | 88 |
| Ft. W. & C. | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| Ft. W. & Wabash | | | | | | | | |
| Ft. Wayne | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| North Western | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | 66½ | 66½ |
| Cleve. & Pitts. | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| Cleve. & Al'n | | | | | | | | |
| Pittsburg | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| Rock Island | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| N. J. Central | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ |
| Quicksilver | | | | | | | | |
| Pacific Mail | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ |
| Adams Ex. | | | | | | | | |
| Wells' Ex. | | | | | | | | |
| American Ex. | | | | | | | | |
| U. S. Ex. | | | | | | | | |
| Merchants' | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ |
| Gold Board | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |

Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Central | 61 |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 27½ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 58 |
| Catawissa, preferred | 34½ |
| Old Colony and Allegheny Railroad | 47 |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad | 60 |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad | 146 |
| Norristown Railroad | 117 |
| Schuylkill Navigation | 16½ |
| Reading | 51¾ |

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Apollo Building, deals in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange. Buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan at rates to suit investments on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, March 28, 1871.

REMARKS.—The weather is again mild and springlike, and the streets yesterday were literally thronged with pedestrians of all ages and sexes. We noticed in our walks quite a number of strangers in search of city goods and of country houses at which to purchase their spring stock of goods. With regard to the general features of the market, they remain unchanged, if we except the fact of an increased activity in all branches of trade. Prices in bulk firmly with an ample supply. The receipts are large, being 5,491 bbls. for the past week against 3,686 bbls. for the week previous. The receipts of grain have also increased. Groceries are active at unchanged prices.

Following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks, which will be found useful for reference:

| | Last week. | This week. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 3,686 | 5,491 | 9,177 |
| Apples, bbls | 1,587 | 1,787 | 3,374 |
| Cheese, boxes | 316 | 255 | 571 |
| Corn, sacks | 6,947 | 10,209 | 17,156 |
| Wheat, sacks | 4,678 | 6,166 | 10,844 |
| Barley, sacks | 2,057 | 2,541 | 4,598 |
| Rye, sacks | 1,058 | 1,013 | 2,071 |
| Oats, sacks | 4,674 | 6,532 | 11,206 |
| Butter, packages | 1,561 | 301 | 1,862 |
| Bulk meats, pieces | 9,996 | 1,415 | 11,411 |
| Bacon, boxes | 89 | 319 | 408 |

Below find the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—We are reported sales at $4@5 for choice per barrel. Common $1 00@2 00 ₱ bbl. Receipts since our last, 65 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 ₱ doz; 10 kegs and firkins 20c ₱ gal.

ASHES—Soda Ash, refined, 5½ ₱ cent., 3½@4c; coarse, 3½@3½c; Potash 7@7½c; Pearls 9 @9½c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for strictly prime butter, and we are reported sales at 30@32c per lb; inferior to 26c; common 16@18c.

BUCKWHEAT—We are reported at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ cwt.

BROOM CORN—Regular sales at 6@8c ₱ lbs.

BEANS—We report an active demand, with receipts of small navy $1 70@2 00 ₱ bushel.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales at 30@32c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner ¼-lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 75; ½-lb cans $2 25; 1-lb cans, $3 50 ₱ doz.

BAR LEAD—Sales in a small way at 10½c per lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There have been some slight changes in prices, which we note. The market is reported active, at the following prices: Sugar cured hams, 15@16c; sugar cured 10@10½c. Sides, ribbed, 10c; clear 9½c. Breakfast bacon, 10@10½c; sugar cured hams, 15@15½c. Dried beef, 12@13½c. Lard—Sales prime kettle rendered, in tierces, 9½c; buckets and kegs, 10½c. Mess pork, $23 00 ₱ bbl. Country lard, 9c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6@6 50; Philadelphia $5 25.

CHEESE—Receipts light, with a fair inquiry; sales as follows: New York Goshen, 18c; Ohio Goshen, 17c; Ohio Factory 16@16½c; Western Reserve, 15½@16c ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL—The market is inactive, and we quote it bid at 70c ₱ 56 lbs; 80c ₱ 70 lbs.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Belle berries $25 ₱ barrel; other varieties at $19@$24@25.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands at 22½@23c by car load.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; star, full weight, 10c; short weight, 11c; stearine 19½c ₱ lb.

CIDER—There is a better demand and we are reported sales: Louisville hydraulic at $2@$2 50 ₱ barrel. Beeson's Phœnix hydraulic $3 50@$3 75 ₱ barrel.

COAL—The supply of anthracite is fully equal to the demand, and sales by the car load at $10@10 50 ₱ ton.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches—Quarters 9@9½c; halves 10@10½c; sliced 8½@8¾c ₱ lb. Apples—Quarters 5@5½c; sliced 5½@5¾c ₱ lb. Supply in excess of the demand; prices nominally 1@2c less.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants 12@12½c ₱ lb; prunes 9@9½c; Valencia raisins 15@15½c; layer raisins $2 65@3 00.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese feathers No. 1 50c ₱ lb; fair grade 45c.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last, 456 bbls. We have no changes to note in prices, which we quote as follows: National mill, white wheat, in barrels $7 25; in sacks $6 75. Pan Handle (Southern number) in barrels $7 00, in sacks $6 50. Monongahela, in barrels $6 50, in sacks $6 00. Palmetto, in barrels $7 00, in sacks $6 50. Extra, in barrels $6 25, in sacks $5 75. Extra from the following brands were as follows: Choice spring $7 00; choice Minnesota, $7 00; choice winter $7 00 in bbl, sacks $6 75; fancy do $7 25 @ 50 in bbl, $7 00.

FEED—Sales as follows: Oats 75c sacks; barley 80c sacks; wheat 85c sacks; corn 1.00c sacks. We notice that we are the receiver of a car load of winter $1 40@1 45@1 45; white $1 50@1 55@1 60. The mills are purchasing very sparingly at these quotations—held for $1 60@1 65 but no higher; sales reported on wharf and from depot at 55@56c; store 58@60c ₱ bushel. Corn—Held firmly; being scarce and comparatively sheltered, with sales from first hands at 60@62½c; store 65@67c. Rye not very active, but held firmly at $1 05@1 06 per bushel. Barley quiet but unchanged; sales spring at 60@65c; fall 80@85c per bushel.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in prices and continue to quote:

*Rice Sugars*—New Orleans choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c; fair 9½c.

*Refined Sugars*—Hards 14c. Refined sugars active; crushed 12½@13c; powdered 12½@13c; granulated 12½@13c; extra C 12½@12¾c; yellow 12@12½c; Demerara, hards, 12½@13c; New Orleans, hards, 12½@13c; silver drips 10c; extra heavy do 9c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

*New Orleans Molasses*—Good 62c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

*Coffee*—Strictly prime 20c; prime 19c; good 18½c; fair 18@18½c; roasted in papers 22c.

*Tea*—Young Hyson 60@75c; fine 85c; fine to choice 90c@$1 10; lower grades down to 75c. Uncolored Japan—Fine 85c; choice 90c@$1; fine $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 20; fair $1 10; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 75c; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 75c. Sage—Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

*Spices*—Cassia 20c. Pimento 11c. Cloves 20c. Cassia 20c.

*Rice*—Sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

HAY—Regular sales from wagon at $14 00@19 00; baled, on wharf, $14 00@16 00 ₱ ton.

HORSES—There is an improved demand, and new crop sells at 2.50@3 ₱ lb.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 14½@11½c; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8c; green salted (9 to 14 lbs) calf 16@18c. Dry Flint nominal at 20@ 24c.

HUSKS—Regular sales at 2@2½c per lb.

HOMINY—Sales in a regular way at $5 00@5 50 for pearl.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30c ₱ lb.

LIME—We are reported sales Cleveland white at $2 25 ₱ bbl; Firebrick $2 75.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh, No. 1 $1 05@1 10, No. 2 90c. 2 year, Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained, $1 10 per gallon.

NAIL KEGS—There is a better demand, and we are reported sales as follows: Middlings, choice, $2 60; seconds, $1 75; shorts, $1 50; fine shorts, $1 65; clinched corn and oats $1 65; chopped corn, $1 60; boiled corn meal, $5 per cental.

OATS—Market quiet. The supply is rather light; sales, per gallon, $1 50@1 75; maple sugar per pound, 15 @17c.

ONIONS—Of onions dull at sale at $4@5 per barrel; set onions are in fair demand at $5 50@5 75 per bushel.

PEACHES—Prime peach blows fetch $1 25@1 30 per bushel, Jersey sweets $5 per barrel.

PEANUTS—There is an active demand, and new Tennessee sold readily at 6c@8c.

PEPPER—The supply is light and not little demand. We quote at $2 @2 25 ₱ bbl.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales 7½ Beams $1 60; ½ $3 25; 1 $6 00 per dozen.

RAGS—There is a fair demand for rags at 4@4½c ₱ lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c per ₱ lb.

SALT—Sales—Kanawha, per bbl, 60 lbs, $1 65; Ohio, $1 75; Turk's Island, 50 lbs, $1 25.

SOAP—Colgate's sterling soap $5 75 per box; Babbitt's, 10c; Oakley's, 7½c; Castile soap for all descriptions olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c ₱ lb.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 1½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of city refined at 8½@8¾c ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales at 15@16c for fine, and dull at that.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, ₱ 2 doz $2 65. Tubs, 24-in, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $2 75.

WILLOWS—Sales of Kentucky willows at 10c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 98c; good rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 05@1 10 gallon, and Monongahela whisky $1 00@$1 05 ₱ gallon, ne to age.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 30, 1871.

REMARKS.

The market yesterday was decidedly more active. Several lots of crude was disposed of, most of them at a slight decline in prices. The general impression was that they were to fill contracts that were coming due.

CRUDE.

The following are the quotations and sales that come under our notice: Spot, 10½c; March, 10½c; March and April, 10½c; April and option till July, 10½c; buyers option all year, 12½c; buyers option till July, 11½c; sellers option all year, 10½c.

SALES:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1,000 bbls upper road, first half | 4 0½ |
| 2,000 bbls S. O. April | 10½ |
| 2,000 bbls S. O. April | 10½ |
| 1,000 bbls lower creek | 4 05 |
| 500 bbls on lower creek | 4 10 |
| 1,000 bbls lower creek, H. G | 4 05 |
| 1,000 bbls on lower creek, B. O. first 6 months | 4 05 |
| PARKERSBURG, March 28.—Crude, per bbl, $5 @$6. | |
| ROUSEVILLE, March 29.—Market quiet; offering at $4 00 and 4 20. No sales. | |
| PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 29.—Market very quiet, dull and nothing doing—$4 bbl. | |
| NEW YORK, March 29, closing 28.—Crude in bulk still steady at 15½c, with a moderate demand; sales 500 bbls S. W April at 24½c; 500 bbls June 26c; 2,500 bbls S. O last half July 25½c; 1,000 bbls May 24½c; 1,000 bbls June 26c; 1,000 bbls July 25½c; 1,000 bbls each seconds and thirds August June and July 23c; 500 bbls reported at 22½c. Philadelphia—Quiet for prompt delivery, with thin sales; 1,500 bbls refined, March 23½c; 500 bbls April 24c. | |
| OIL CITY, March 29.—Market dull and stagnant; crude held at $4 50 on lower creek, and $4 25@4 40 at Oil City. | |
| ROUSEVILLE, March 29.—Market quiet and unchanged at $4 05 for regardless, and $4 15 for gravity. | |
| TITUSVILLE, March 29.—Market quiet on upper road at $4 95@$4 10. | |
| PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 29.—Market very quiet and unchanged in prices. | |
| PARKER'S LANDING, March 29.—Market same as yesterday, and but little activity. | |
| PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Market weak; S. W. offered at 50@51c; S. O. at 54c; May, 25c; June 25½c; July, 25½c; crude, 12½c. | |

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

NEW YORK, March 29.—Crude dull and lower; crude 12½@12¾c and nominal—no bids above 12¾c; refined 23½@23¾c and nominal.

OIL CITY, March 29.—Market quiet and lower, the buyers offer being $4 00; sellers ask $4 05; Oil City bbl.

TIDIOUTE, March 29.—Market firmer but very quiet; nominally at $4 10.

TITUSVILLE, March 29.—Market very quiet; $4 05 bid and $4 10 asked.

PARKER'S LANDING, March 29.—Market very quiet; sales at $4 00.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—March 23½c; April 23½@23¾c; May 24½@24¾c; June and July 25c. Crude, 12½c; market bids.

**Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.**

| | Bbls. |
|---|---|
| Bailliett Oil Works | 385 |
| Peerless Oil Works | 238 H W C Tweddle |
| Total | 623 |

**Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.**

Lockhart & Co., 2 bbls crude to Pittsburgh.
J. E. Faulkner to Standard Refinery, 80 bbls.
Thos. Chess to Pennsylvania Oil Co., 80 bbls.
Thos. Chess to H. W. Tweddle, 80 barrels.

**Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.**

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, March 28, 1871.

Standard Oil Co., Philadelphia, 300 bbls refined to Tack, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Brown & Wagner, 326 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Brown & Wagner, 326 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Montgomery & Co., 400 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments refined for the day, 1,452 bbls.

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1871.

The run of cattle was fair to-day. As noticed in yesterday's report, buyers were disposed to bear down on the prices, and such was the case to-day. The arrivals coming in rather freely, the buyers were not too anxious to purchase, without a lower price. To-day sellers held cattle firm at last week's prices, but the sales were very few and it is evident that if the run continues fair, lower prices will have to be submitted to. Below find quotations for to-day: Extra, 1,200 to 1,300 steers, $6 75 to $7 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 steers, $6 25 to $6 75; good to prime, 1,000 to 1,100 steers, $6 00 to $6 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 50 to $6 00; fair to medium, 900 to 1,000 lbs, $5 00 to $5 50; bulls, stags and cows, at $3 00 to $4 50; fancy cows, $45 to $60 ₱ head.

**Hogs.**

The arrivals of hogs heavy to-day. In prospecting on the market yesterday it was thought that the bottom had been reached, but to-day proved that such was not the case. Hogs have declined since yesterday fully 15c a hundred. The market is very dull and lower. Selling at $5 25@5 50 for fair to good.

Following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks, which will be found useful for reference:

| | Last week. | This week. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 5,686 | 5,491 | 9,177 |
| Apples, bbls | 1,587 | 1,787 | 3,374 |
| Cheese, boxes | 316 | 255 | 571 |
| Corn, sacks | 6,947 | 10,209 | 17,156 |
| Wheat, sacks | 4,678 | 6,166 | 10,844 |
| Barley, sacks | 2,057 | 2,541 | 4,598 |
| Rye, sacks | 1,058 | 1,013 | 2,071 |
| Oats, sacks | 4,674 | 6,532 | 11,206 |
| Butter, packages | 1,561 | 301 | 1,862 |
| Bulk meats, pieces | 9,996 | 1,415 | 11,411 |
| Bacon, boxes | 89 | 319 | 408 |

Below find the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—We are reported sales at $4@5 for choice ₱ barrel. Common $1 00@2 00 ₱ bbl. Receipts since our last, 65 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 ₱ doz; 10 kegs and firkins 20c ₱ gal.

ASHES—Soda Ash, refined, 5½ ₱ cent., 3½@4c; coarse, 3½@3½c; Potash 7@7½c; Pearls 9 @9½c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for strictly prime butter, and we are reported sales at 30@32c per lb; inferior to 26c; common 16@18c.

BUCKWHEAT—We are reported at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ cwt.

BROOM CORN—Regular sales at 6@8c ₱ lbs.

BEANS—We report an active demand, with receipts of small navy $1 70@2 00 ₱ bushel.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales at 30@32c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner ¼-lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 75; ½-lb cans $2 25; 1-lb cans, $3 50 ₱ doz.

BAR LEAD—Sales in a small way at 10½c per lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There have been some slight changes in prices, which we note. The market is reported active, at the following prices: Sugar cured hams, 15@16c; sugar cured 10@10½c. Sides, ribbed, 10c; clear 9½c. Breakfast bacon, 10@10½c; sugar cured hams, 15@15½c. Dried beef, 12@13½c. Lard—Sales prime kettle rendered, in tierces, 9½c; buckets and kegs, 10½c. Mess pork, $23 00 ₱ bbl. Country lard, 9c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6@6 50; Philadelphia $5 25.

CHEESE—Receipts light, with a fair inquiry; sales as follows: New York Goshen, 18c; Ohio Goshen, 17c; Ohio Factory 16@16½c; Western Reserve, 15½@16c ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL—The market is inactive, and we quote it bid at 70c ₱ 56 lbs; 80c ₱ 70 lbs.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Belle berries $25 ₱ barrel; other varieties at $19@$24@25.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands at 22½@23c by car load.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; star, full weight, 10c; short weight, 11c; stearine 19½c ₱ lb.

CIDER—There is a better demand and we are reported sales: Louisville hydraulic at $2@$2 50 ₱ barrel. Beeson's Phœnix hydraulic $3 50@$3 75 ₱ barrel.

COAL—The supply of anthracite is fully equal to the demand, and sales by the car load at $10@10 50 ₱ ton.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches—Quarters 9@9½c; halves 10@10½c; sliced 8½@8¾c ₱ lb. Apples—Quarters 5@5½c; sliced 5½@5¾c ₱ lb. Supply in excess of the demand; prices nominally 1@2c less.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants 12@12½c ₱ lb; prunes 9@9½c; Valencia raisins 15@15½c; layer raisins $2 65@3 00.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese feathers No. 1 50c ₱ lb; fair grade 45c.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last, 456 bbls. We have no changes to note in prices, which we quote as follows: National mill, white wheat, in barrels $7 25; in sacks $6 75. Pan Handle (Southern number) in barrels $7 00, in sacks $6 50. Monongahela, in barrels $6 50, in sacks $6 00. Palmetto, in barrels $7 00, in sacks $6 50. Extra, in barrels $6 25, in sacks $5 75. Extra from the following brands were as follows: Choice spring $7 00; choice Minnesota, $7 00; choice winter $7 00 in bbl, sacks $6 75; fancy do $7 25 @ 50 in bbl, $7 00.

FEED—Sales as follows: Oats 75c sacks; barley 80c sacks; wheat 85c sacks; corn 1.00c sacks. We notice that we are the receiver of a car load of winter $1 40@1 45@1 45; white $1 50@1 55@1 60. The mills are purchasing very sparingly at these quotations—held for $1 60@1 65 but no higher; sales reported on wharf and from depot at 55@56c; store 58@60c ₱ bushel. Corn—Held firmly; being scarce and comparatively sheltered, with sales from first hands at 60@62½c; store 65@67c. Rye not very active, but held firmly at $1 05@1 06 per bushel. Barley quiet but unchanged; sales spring at 60@65c; fall 80@85c per bushel.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in prices and continue to quote:

*Rice Sugars*—New Orleans choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c; fair 9½c.

*Refined Sugars*—Hards 14c. Refined sugars active; crushed 12½@13c; powdered 12½@13c; granulated 12½@13c; extra C 12½@12¾c; yellow 12@12½c; Demerara, hards, 12½@13c; New Orleans, hards, 12½@13c; silver drips 10c; extra heavy do 9c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

*New Orleans Molasses*—Good 62c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

*Coffee*—Strictly prime 20c; prime 19c; good 18½c; fair 18@18½c; roasted in papers 22c.

*Tea*—Young Hyson 60@75c; fine 85c; fine to choice 90c@$1 10; lower grades down to 75c. Uncolored Japan—Fine 85c; choice 90c@$1; fine $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 20; fair $1 10; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 75c; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 75c. Sage—Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

*Spices*—Cassia 20c. Pimento 11c. Cloves 20c. Cassia 20c.

*Rice*—Sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

HAY—Regular sales from wagon at $14 00@19 00; baled, on wharf, $14 00@16 00 ₱ ton.

HORSES—There is an improved demand, and new crop sells at 2.50@3 ₱ lb.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 14½@11½c; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8c; green salted (9 to 14 lbs) calf 16@18c. Dry Flint nominal at 20@ 24c.

HUSKS—Regular sales at 2@2½c per lb.

HOMINY—Sales in a regular way at $5 00@5 50 for pearl.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30c ₱ lb.

LIME—We are reported sales Cleveland white at $2 25 ₱ bbl; Firebrick $2 75.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh, No. 1 $1 05@1 10, No. 2 90c. 2 year, Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained, $1 10 per gallon.

NAIL KEGS—There is a better demand, and we are reported sales as follows: Middlings, choice, $2 60; seconds, $1 75; shorts, $1 50; fine shorts, $1 65; clinched corn and oats $1 65; chopped corn, $1 60; boiled corn meal, $5 per cental.

OATS—Market quiet. The supply is rather light; sales, per gallon, $1 50@1 75; maple sugar per pound, 15 @17c.

ONIONS—Of onions dull at sale at $4@5 per barrel; set onions are in fair demand at $5 50@5 75 per bushel.

PEACHES—Prime peach blows fetch $1 25@1 30 per bushel, Jersey sweets $5 per barrel.

PEANUTS—There is an active demand, and new Tennessee sold readily at 6c@8c.

PEPPER—The supply is light and not little demand. We quote at $2 @2 25 ₱ bbl.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales 7½ Beams $1 60; ½ $3 25; 1 $6 00 per dozen.

RAGS—There is a fair demand for rags at 4@4½c ₱ lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c per ₱ lb.

SALT—Sales—Kanawha, per bbl, 60 lbs, $1 65; Ohio, $1 75; Turk's Island, 50 lbs, $1 25.

SOAP—Colgate's sterling soap $5 75 per box; Babbitt's, 10c; Oakley's, 7½c; Castile soap for all descriptions olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c ₱ lb.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 1½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of city refined at 8½@8¾c ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales at 15@16c for fine, and dull at that.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, ₱ 2 doz $2 65. Tubs, 24-in, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $2 75.

WILLOWS—Sales of Kentucky willows at 10c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 98c; good rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 05@1 10 gallon, and Monongahela whisky $1 00@$1 05 ₱ gallon, ne to age.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, March 28, 1871.

REMARKS.—The weather is again mild and springlike, and the streets yesterday were literally thronged with pedestrians of all ages and sexes. We noticed in our walks quite a number of strangers in search of city goods and of country houses at which to purchase their spring stock of goods. With regard to the general features of the market, they remain unchanged, if we except the fact of an increased activity in all branches of trade. Prices in bulk firmly with an ample supply. The receipts are large, being 5,491 bbls. for the past week against 3,686 bbls. for the week previous. The receipts of grain have also increased. Groceries are active at unchanged prices.

Following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks, which will be found useful for reference:

| | Last week. | This week. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 3,686 | 5,491 | 9,177 |
| Apples, bbls | 1,587 | 1,787 | 3,374 |
| Cheese, boxes | 316 | 255 | 571 |
| Corn, sacks | 6,947 | 10,209 | 17,156 |
| Wheat, sacks | 4,678 | 6,166 | 10,844 |
| Barley, sacks | 2,057 | 2,541 | 4,598 |
| Rye, sacks | 1,058 | 1,013 | 2,071 |
| Oats, sacks | 4,674 | 6,532 | 11,206 |
| Butter, packages | 1,561 | 301 | 1,862 |
| Bulk meats, pieces | 9,996 | 1,415 | 11,411 |
| Bacon, boxes | 89 | 319 | 408 |

The arrivals of sheep are light to-day. The quality of those on sale generally good. The market to-day was brisk, and sheep sold quickly at prices about ½c better than yesterday. To-night all are sold, and the prospect for the balance of the week is fair. The following are the quotations: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $7 to $7 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $6 50 to $6 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $6 to $6 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $5 to $5 50; clipped, $4 50 @5 50.

**Cattle Sales.**

| No. | Weight. | Price. | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 9,140 | @6 25 | 1 | 1,130 | @7 25 |
| 16 | 25,000 | 7 @8 | 1 | 1,180 | 5 00 |
| 1 | 1,000 | @5 75 | 1 | 1,160 | 7 00 |

**Hogs.**

| No. | Weight. | Price. | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 11,180 | @5 90 | | 10,370 | @5 80 |
| 113 | 24,950 | 5 25 | 118 | 25,940 | 5 25 |
| 1 | 2,280 | @5 50 | 1 | 4,570 | 7 50 |

**Sheep.**

| No. | Weight. | Price. | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 106 | 12,100 | @4 50 | 20 | 2,260 | @4 60 |
| 1 | 2,130 | 2 65 | 205 | 14,950 | 5 00 |

## IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

March 28.—The suspension of the iron foundries in Pennsylvania has cut off the production to a very large extent, and with a steady reduction of the supply, prices have advanced—on mill and foundry pig $2 to ton. A further advance is anticipated as the supply is increased. The demand is fair, and the following were the closing prices:

| PIG. | |
|---|---|
| Charcoal Foundry, No. 1, ₱ ton | $37 00@39 00 |
| Charcoal Foundry, No. 2 | 36 00@37 00 |
| Charcoal Mill, ₱ ton | 35 00@37 00 |
| Stone Coal Foundry, No. 1 | 30 00@32 00 |
| Stone Coal Foundry, No. 2 | 28 00@30 00 |
| Scotch, ₱ ton | 35 00@37 00 |
| Vesuvius Carwheel | 30 00@00 00 |
| Hot Blast Missouri, ₱ ton | 45 00@48 00 |
| Cold Blast Maramec, ₱ ton | 50 00@60 00 |
| Cold Blast Herring | 60 00@63 00 |
| WROUGHT. | |
| Bar, Common ₱ ft | 3½@ |
| Bar, Charcoal, ₱ ft | 5½@6c |
| Horse Shoes, ₱ ft | 7½@8c |
| Mule Shoes, ₱ ft | 7½@8c |
| Nail rods | 7½@8 c |

Nails—We have had no new feature to report. The demand has been steady, at the following quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| 10d to 60d | $4 25@4 40 |
| 8d to 9d | 4 50@4 60 |
| 6d to 7d | 4 75@4 90 |
| 4d to 5d | 5 00@5 75 |

—*Commercial.*

## WOOL MARKET.

Relative to the condition of the New York market we make the following extract from the *Journal of Commerce* of that city:

Since the decline the market is light. Dealers are not disposed to purchase, and the manufacturers generally have some stock on hand and refuse to purchase more at present rates, and consequently compelled to by want. Holders have so little stock on hand that they are perfectly indifferent, having a firm conviction that the delay in disposing of all the stock is but a question of time. Pulled wools are less active and remain the same as to quantity sold. In Texas and California wools the business is very moderate at unchanged rates. In foreign wools there is no new feature. Carpet wools will sell freely at full prices, while for clothing grades the demand is for small lots.

## COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

March 28.—The supply exceeds the demand, and we have had a moderate consumptive trade, with no change whatever in quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Youghiogheny, afloat, per bush | 10@00c |
| Youghiogheny, delivered, per bush | 11@00c |
| Ohio River, afloat, per bush | 8@00c |
| Ohio River, delivered, per bush | 12@00c |
| Cannel, delivered, per bush | 16@17c |
| Anthracite, per ton | $11 00 |

## Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 29.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and unchanged; amber Michigan $1 45; No. 1 red Wabash and Indiana $1 44; No. 2 do $1 34@1 

# THE VERY LATEST.

# WASHINGTON.

SUCCESS OF THE NEW LOAN.

**Foreign Bankers Anxious to Invest—Another $200,000,000 to be Placed—Probable Settlement of the San Domingo Question this Session—Thirty Set Speeches to be Made on the Ku-Klux Bill in the House, &c., &c.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1871.

**Foreigners Anxious to Take the New Bonds.**

Negotiations are now pending between Secretary Boutwell and leading foreign bankers, relative to the balance of the five per cent. loan, which has not yet been subscribed for. The Secretary, in his circular when the loan was first put on the market, indicated that after twenty days had expired he would use his own judgment as to what disposition he would make of the amount not taken up in the time prescribed. Foreign bankers desire to take the remainder now on very liberal terms, and the Secretary has the same under consideration. Until final notice has been given, subscriptions to this loan on this side of the Atlantic will continue to be received as heretofore. It is the Secretary's purpose to put another $20,000,000 loan on the market as soon as the present is disposed of, at the rate of four and a-half and five per cent. The probability is that the contemplated four per cent. loan will be abandoned.

**Early Settlement of the San Domingo Question.**

The debate of the last few days on Mr. Sumner's resolutions has strengthened a large number of Republicans in the opinion that the San Domingo question should be finally settled before adjournment, in order to relieve the Republican party from any further embarrassment from this source. Mr. Wade is also pressing upon the President the necessity that the report should be acted upon the present session. The report will probably be ready for submission to the President by the last of the week.

**Prospect of Legislation in the House.**

The prospects of legislation in the House are not very encouraging. Absolutely members have announced their intention to make set speeches on Shellabarger's Ku-Klux bill, now before this body, as soon as they can get the floor. The discussion will probably extend far into next week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1871.

THE FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

The remainder of the entire first installment of the $200,000,000 five per cent. is now open to subscription either in this country or Europe. The subscriptions to the new loan to-day were $4,598,000; total $45,518,000.

JUDGE FIELD ILL.

Judge Field, of the Supreme Court, has been sick several weeks past.

## CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Mr. SCHURZ said the difference between the cases of Texas and San Domingo was that in the former no diplomatic threat was addressed to Mexico—a thing destitute of special significance; but in the case of San Domingo a military order was issued.

Mr. MORTON replied that was a distinction without a difference, because in the case of Texas the United States forces had been promptly ordered to the Texan coast to act as emergency might require.

There was further controversy between Messrs. MORTON and SCHURZ as to the analogy between the two cases.

The VICE PRESIDENT here informed the Senate that he had received a letter from General Cabral, in reference to a statement made by the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner). He had shown it to that Senator, but had not laid it before the Senate.

Mr. MORTON—Let us hear what it is.

Mr. HARLAN—I don't think it ought to be read.

Mr. SUMNER—I would be glad to have it read, and I think the petition presented by me the other day from many exiled Dominicans, suffering from the tyranny of Baez, should be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT stated that he had declined to lay the letter before the Senate, for the same reason that he had excluded the memorial of the Senator from Massachusetts—both being from persons not American citizens.

Mr. HARLAN then addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. Sumner. He had listened with deep interest to the fifteen columns of that Senator's elaborate speech, and had found the whole charge, the whole foundation for the grave arraignment of the President was a single paragraph in the instructions to the naval commanders in the waters of San Domingo to preserve peace during the pending negotiations between Santana and Baez. No one belligerent act had been committed—not one gun fired—not one drop of blood shed.

Mr. SUMNER here remarked that by his reading of the Constitution the war-making power was conferred exclusively upon Congress. Senator Harlan must either admit the President had usurped this power, or else blot out the whole of the Navy Department. The fact that no blood had been shed did not lessen the enormity of its guilt.

Mr. HARLAN continued, and said we had always treated with the Indians as independent nations, and had carried on numerous wars against them, yet Congress never formally declared war against Indian tribes. Then, too, the first battle of the Mexican war was fought before Congress took any notice of the condition of war between Mexico and the United States.

Mr. THURMAN remarked that the reason was because the Mexicans began the war.

Mr. HARLAN said he had also heard of the bombardment of Japanese ports several years ago by the combined naval forces of England, France and the United States, and we had taken our share of the proceeds of that bombardment. Certainly an act of war, yet Congress had not declared it. But why had the Senator from Missouri (Schurz) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) been silent as to this and given their wholesale denunciations to the Cuban Domingo war? What was the occasion of it? The Senator from Missouri had shown it. He had composed General Grant's biography, who was a great soldier but a very poor minister. Therefore, those two Senators thought General Grant was a poor soldier, but not fit to be President. They were willing that all honors should be showered upon him as a soldier, but when he came of age and wanted to break down the hold of the President upon his country, they wanted to destroy his renomination, and to secure the executive chair for one of themselves or one of their friends; beside a few postmasters in Missouri, friendly to Senator Schurz, had been dismissed.

Mr. SCHURZ, interrupting, here stated with much warmth and emphasis that this was the first time to his knowledge that such an imputation of his motives had been attempted. He desired to say the charge was unfounded. Senator Harlan's respect for human nature must be very meager when he believes a man holding the honored and responsible position of a Senator of the United States could be influenced in his course by motives so miserable. [Murmurs of approval in the galleries.]

Mr. HARLAN replied that he had not stated his conclusion upon the premises he was laying down when interrupted, and that a Senator rising to his feet had too hastily jumped to the conclusion that the imputation of his motives was assailed. But why did the senator deny any intelligence in advance of it being made?

Mr. SCHURZ—Does the Senator pretend that his conclusion was not that which I have stated? If he wants to crawl out of it I will give him an opportunity.

The VICE PRESIDENT—The chair desires to say to the Senator from Missouri that it is unmete to a member a desire to crawl out of a statement is not parliamentary.

Mr. SCHURZ was understood to say he cheerfully submitted to the judgment of the chair.

Mr. HARLAN—I presume the Senator should use language best suited to his taste. He had not charged that the Senator's judgment was intentionally warped for some consideration, but the point he was about making was that the country had a right to judge of the grounds of the Senator's course, and determine for themselves how far he was influenced by selfish motives. The Senators from Missouri and Massachusetts claimed the friends of General Grant, but the President might well say, "Save me from my friends," for he had been arraigned by those pretended friends with offenses in comparison with which the misdemeanors of Andy Johnson were white as snow.

Mr. HARLAN then read from Mr. Sumner's speech characterizing the President as responsible for the Dominican Ku-Klux, during which Sumner exclaimed, sarcastically, "That's me." Senator Sumner had described the President as worse than the Democrat Ku-Klux, who assassinate under cover of night, and to devise some measure for the suppression of which Congress was now staying here for weeks; and yet the Senator called himself a friend of the Administration. Admitting the Senator's case to be made out, the whole burden of President Grant's offense was that he would not permit General Black Republican Hart to cut the throats of the Dominicans during the progress of friendly negotiations with the United States. Was there any crime in this?

Mr. SHERMAN (aside)—"Has any one complained of it?"

Mr. SUMNER to Mr. Sherman, "I can answer that."

Mr. HARLAN denied that any one had complained, except, perhaps, Cabral. Referring to precedent, which had been called for the President's action, he held that in the case of Texas a solemn promise was given to the Texan Republic, the moment they signed the treaty, and before it was ratified, they should be protected by the United States. Mr. Calhoun, though poor authority on the question of State Rights, was a very able man, and his spirit was to-day the very soul of the Democratic party, and Calhoun's argument in regard to Mexico, which already quoted, was that we had such an inchoate right that we would not permit Texas to be invaded while negotiations were pending. Mr. Harlan contended that there was no escape from this position; the argument on the point is conclusive. He then quoted from Benton's Thirty Years on the point, and concluded by moving to lay the resolutions of Mr. Sumner on the table.

Mr. SUMNER—I hope the Senator will allow me an opportunity of further speaking.

Several Senators—"Question, question."

The VICE PRESIDENT stated the motion and then asked the Senator from Iowa (Harlan) whether he insisted upon it.

Mr. HARLAN—I must insist. The honorable Senator (Sumner) has been heard all the way through my speech. I have not been delighted to the disregarding questions, and have attempted to answer all he has put.

He viewed calls for the question by Conkling, Edmunds and others, during which Mr. Sumner strove to get the floor and continued to address the Chair.

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator knows.

VICE PRESIDENT—The motion is not debatable. The Senator from Iowa (Harlan) has the floor and is entitled his seat. The question must be decided by the Senate.

The question being here put, the CHAIR declared the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SUMNER—I call for yeas and nays.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Yes let us have yeas and nays by all means.

The yeas and nays were then ordered and the Secretary being directed, the roll was promptly called, the name of Ames, who answered in the affirmative.

Mr. THURMAN—Mr. President—

Several Senators—"Question," "question."

Mr. THURMAN—I ask permission to put one question.

Cries of "no," "no."

Mr. SHERMAN—I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT here rapped to order, but above the noise and confusion Mr. Thurman's voice was heard. He wanted to know if there was a case in the Senate before Congress in favor of a resolution was not allowed to close the debate upon it.

Mr. CONKLING called to order. Irrelevant to the proceedings.

The VICE PRESIDENT—The rules prohibit debate on this motion.

Mr. SUMNER—Well, Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT—The Senator from Massachusetts is not in order. Objection has been made by several Senators to the calls of the roll call which has commenced, and the Senator from Mississippi has answered his name.

Mr. SUMNER (still on his feet)—I did not know the Senator—

Mr. EDMUNDS—I object to debate of any kind.

Mr. SUMNER (repeating)—I did not know—

The VICE PRESIDENT—The Senator from Massachusetts is aware of the rule and the Chair trusts the duty of restraining himself strictly.

Mr. SUMNER—Not at all. I did not know but that the Senator might withdraw his motion.

Mr. CONKLING—I object to that.

The VICE PRESIDENT—The Chair asked the Senator from Iowa (Harlan) if he would withdraw the motion, and he said he would not. He said this to the Chair in the hearing of the Senator from Massachusetts. Roll-call will be resumed.

The Clerk then proceeded with the roll-call, when Mr. Harlan's motion to lay the table was carried—39 to 16, the only Republicans voting no being Patterson, Robertson, Schurz and Sumner.

Mr. SHERMAN'S resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to repress the disorders in the South, was taken up, and the Senate, at 5:40, adjourned.

## RAILWAY MATTERS.

GENERAL TICKET AGENTS' CONVENTION.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 27.—The delegates to the General Ticket Agents' Convention met at Andrews Hall, in this city, this afternoon, President A. S. Barnes in the chair. About fifty delegates were present. George A. Bradman, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road, was elected President, and E. R. Bonsey, of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, Vice President. There are a large number of visitors in the city representing interests identified with railroad matters.

# EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

## Restoration of the French Empire Probable.

## Correspondence Between Bismarck and the Central Committee.

**The Peace Conference—Treaty between the German Empire and San Salvador Ratified—The English Parliament, &c., &c.**

**The Peace Conference.**

BRUSSELS, March 29.—No sitting of the Peace Conference was held to-day, and the time for the second meeting is indetermined. It is rumored the events in Paris cause delay in negotiations.

**Treaty Approved.**

BERLIN, March 29.—The Reichstag approved the commercial treaty between the German empire and the republic of San Salvador.

**Correspondence Between Bismarck and the Central Committee.**

(Special to the World.)

BERLIN, March 29.—There has been correspondence between Bismarck and the Central Committee at Paris. The latter represented that Thiers's Government was unsupported in any proper way by the country, and the election of a new Assembly became necessary. The committee offered, meanwhile, to pay in a large sum as installment on the indemnity due Germany.

Bismarck's reply was favorable.

The opinion is strong here that the restoration of the Empire by the aid of the Imperial army is inevitable.

**The Porte and the Greek Church.**

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—The reply of the Russian Synod to the Patriarch at Constantinople is published. The Synod shares the dissatisfaction felt by the Patriarch at the relations of the Porte and the Greek Church at Bulgaria, but considers the convocation of Council, which was proposed by him unnecessary.

**Parliament.**

LONDON, March 29.—The House of Lords passed the funding bills and adjourned.

In the House of Commons the discussion of the church question occupied the evening. The bill admitting the laity to larger influence in parochial matters aroused much feeling, and met with strong opposition. Mr. Gladstone begged for delay, but the bill was carried to a second reading.

**The Markets.**

LONDON, March 29, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for money and 92¾ for account. Bonds quiet; 5-20s of '62 92¾; '65 90⅝, 67's, 93⅛; 10-40s 88¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 7¾d.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Provisions—Pork 79s; others unchanged.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

On Monday afternoon, at Magenta, Iowa, while Col. W. J. McCarren was standing in the postoffice opening and reading his letters, six men entered, locked the door in the inside and immediately commenced an assault on the Colonel with clubs. He was knocked down and beaten so badly that his life is despaired of. The postmaster, who saw the attack from the inside of his office, cried murder, the citizens rushed in, and the whole crowd of ruffians were arrested. Col. McCarren has been out-spoken against liquor selling, and nearly all the assailants are saloon keepers.

Ex-Mayor Cahoon, of Richmond, Va., was last evening taken before Judge Guigan on a writ of *habeas corpus* and bailed to appear for a new trial in the sum of $7,000. Ex-Governor Wells and others became securities.

The first cotton trade sale of the Girard Mercantile Company, of Philadelphia, took place yesterday. The sales were 1,000 bales at from 12c for good ordinary to 15c for middling.

A. W. Nelson, Prosecuting Attorney for Manistee county, Michigan, appeared before Judge Brown, at Calamazoo, a few days since, and moved a change of venue in the case of George Vanderpool, who was twice tried for the murder of his partner, Field, in Manistee some eighteen months since. Ten days were given his counsel to prepare an argument on the motion. It is supposed the case can be reached in Grand Haven, which is sixty miles nearer Manistee than is Kalamazoo, more convenient for witnesses, and less excitement exists by the publication of testimony in Manistee and Kalamazoo counties of former trials it would be difficult to obtain a jury in either.

The propeller Arabxes, from Toledo, laden with corn, has been outside the barrier of Buffalo since eleven A. M., unable to get in because of the ice which extends in an unbroken mass for a distance of six or seven miles.

The Buffalo Board of Trade yesterday morning appointed twelve delegates to attend the Commercial Convention at New York to consider the future management of the canal and the reduction of the toll sheet.

## NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 29, 1871.

PROPOSED PEACE JUBILEE.

A crowded meeting of the German citizens was held to-night to prepare for a peace jubilee on Saturday. Five infantry regiments, two cavalry and two batteries of artillery of the National Guard have signified their intention to participate. The celebration will include a mass meeting in the evening and illumination by the German citizens.

**ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.**

**Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, March 29.—The river has risen two feet, with twenty-three feet in the channel and seventy-nine feet below. Departed—Keystone, Pittsburgh; Allegheny Belle No. 4, Wheeling. Departed—Manasta, New Orleans; Chieftain, Memphis; Silver Moon, Memphis; Brill, Nashville; Allegheny Belle No. 4, St. Louis. Cloudy and cool, threatening rain.

**Louisville.**

LOUISVILLE, March 29.—River rising slowly, with six feet three inches in the chute eight feet three inches in the canal, and five feet three inches on the rocks. Drizzling rain all day and continues to-night. Business fair and advanced rates anticipated. Arrived—Emperor, Wheeling; Belle Rhett, Louisville; John Kilgour, New Orleans; Glasgow, Amie, St. Louis; Camelia, Tennessee river, R. C. Kay, Arkansas river, Bonfil, Tennessee river, St. Louis; Nick Longworth, New Orleans; Lookout, Madison; R. E. Lay, Mollie Rogers, Cincinnati. Tow Boats Passed—H. Clay Wilson, Cairo to Pomeroy; Little Condor, Memphis to Pomeroy.

**Nashville.**

NASVILLE, March 29.—River rising rapidly, with ten feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather cloudy and raining. Departed—John Jacobs, Cairo.

**Cairo.**

CAIRO, March 29.—Port list to-day: H. M. Shreve, fixed river; St. Louis, 10 p. m.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 11 p. m.; Mary Houston, Louisville to New Orleans, 2 p. m.; Belle of Memphis, Memphis to St. Louis, 7 p. m.; Belle of Memphis, Memphis to St. Louis, 1 p. m.; City of Cairo, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 8 p. m.; Tecumseh, New Orleans to St. Louis, 6 p. m.; Belle Lee, New Orleans to St. Louis, 6 p. m.; Utah, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 4 p. m.; Tyrone, Nashville packet, 7 p. m. River fell nine inches. Light rain nearly all day; mercury 46.

**St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Arrived—Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Colorado, Vicksburg; City of Pekin, Peoria; H. H. Dunford and Hattie Cox, Pittsburgh; Kate Robinson, Cincinnati; Savannah, Lake Pepin; Sam. Clark, Illinois River. Departed—Kellogg and Jarges, and Liberty Arms, New Orleans; Bon Accord, Cumberland river; City of Pekin, Peoria; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Grand Tower, Memphis; Champion, Cincinnati; Friendship and barges, Pittsburgh; Adelia and barges, Illinois river. River falling slowly. Weather mild; slight rain this afternoon and to-night.

## PORK PACKING IN THE WEST.

**Twenty-second Annual Statement.**

[From an advance copy of the Price Current.]

The reports published of the progress of packing in the West, during January and February, indicated quite clearly what the crop would be, and near enough to what has been the actual result for all practical purposes, as the figures we are now about to give will show. Those packing and estimates were published so that the trade might know what to expect, and to assist it to make its estimates regarding the future.

We, having since collected the complete returns from all the packing places in the West of any note, together with the general report of the pork crop. It will be shown that the increase is a large one. In 1862-63 the number packed was 1,154,582, and the average weight 215 lbs. This season the packing is, as given below, 2,677,908, with an average weight of 210 lbs. It is true that crop of that season and the present, reduced to pounds, compare

| | lbs. |
|---|---|
| 1862-63 | 578,130,130 |
| 1870-71 | 562,760,680 |
| Loss this season | 15,718,168 |

Without further preliminary remarks, we will now give the details, the aggregates and comparisons:

RECAPITULATION.

| States | 1869-70. | 1870-71 |
|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 926,325 | 762,160 |
| Illinois | 862,572 | 1,251,475 |
| Indiana | 292,000 | 434,614 |
| Kentucky | 292,000 | 288,970 |
| Missouri | 431,718 | 483,745 |
| Mississippi | 139,487 | 183,019 |
| Iowa | 11,250 | 41,875 |
| Tennessee | 173,626 | 248,700 |
| Wisconsin | 7,000 | 14,000 |
| Minnesota | | 6,800 |
| | 2,035,312 | 3,677,008 |
| | | 2,638,312 |
| Increase in number | | 1,042,596 |

It will be noticed that the aggregate packing given above for the season of 1869-70, is 135,439 more than given in the report of 1869-70. This is caused by the number of places packing reported this season which were not reported last season, together with 19,000 packed at Indianapolis last season, after the packers reported.

## A SENSATION.

**Fearful Predictions by an Entranced—Wrestling with the Spirits.**

Louisville, Ky., is just now excited over a strange prediction by a young German girl, named Carrie Cleen, residing there. She claims to have been under the influence of spirits, or mysterious influences, at intervals for twelve years. She was thrown into a trance, she says, when a child of eight years of age, and again when she was fourteen, lasting for seven months, during which she predicted the Franco-German war and its results. Recently she has been thrown into a similar state, and on Friday last made the following predictions in the presence and hearing of a reporter of the Louisville *Commercial*:

"In seven weeks hence, to-day (March 31th) a war sign will appear in the heavens, which will last fifteen weeks and then cease. This will be the forewarning of a terrible war between the whites and blacks in the United States. The first battle in the war of races will be fought in April, 1872, and the war will be terrible, but terribly bloody. After this war has ceased three years another war will occur, and then the heavens will indicate the approval of the present war in Europe. This war will last about three years, and all Prussia will be engaged. Then, after this war ceases, another sign will appear in the heavens above the whole world, which will forewarn people all over the world of a religious war. This will be terrible, even unto one part as unto another of the whole face of the world. It will last nine years, and will temporarily cease for seven years, when beasts wearing seven horns, each of ten legs, will appear, and will appear terrible in large numbers, and the people inhabiting the world will stand in fear. The oceans will recede from land so that I can see the oceans with their face. Men will cease to write, then, upon the appearance of this beast upon earth, and men will appear upon the face of the sun, and although the people were surprised to see the moon over the sun, they will be still more surprised when they see this. This cross will cover the sun for seventeen days, when God Almighty will destroy the earth. My friends take warning."

Rev. James Colder, President of Hillsdale College, Michigan, has been elected President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, to succeed the late Dr. Burrows. Mr. Colder is a native of this State, and is a brother of William Colder, of Harrisburg. He was formerly President of the Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society, and is regarded as a good man for the place which he has been selected to fill. The death of Dr. Burrows was a misfortune to our State Agricultural College, for it had just gotten into a good position for future usefulness, and it is important that his place should be supplied as soon as possible.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Drug Store for Sale—Box C, Commercial office.
Carpenters Wanted—Geo. H. Thurston.
Boarding—154 Second avenue.
Spring Silk Hats—Owen Hat House.
Spring Hats—Ramsden's.
Pianos and Organs—Mellor & Hosse.
Silk Hats—Opera Hat House.
Piles Cured—Dr. W. A. McCandless.
Pocket Hats—Opera Hat House.
Brearley Silk Hat—64 Fifth avenue.
Silk Hats—Opera Hat House.
Drugs and Perfumery—T. C. Waite.
Machinists Wanted—Acme Manufacturing Co., Sharpsville, Ohio.
Rooms Wanted—T. M. J. Commercial office.
New Hats—64 Fifth avenue.
Hotel for Rent—H. D. Weaver, Whitehall, Pa.
Boarding—150 Third avenue.
Stab Hats—64 Fifth avenue.
Stab Hats—Opera Hat House.
Room for Rent—James Phelan.
Important Notice—Dr. Jordan & Dawson.
Green Apples—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Wanted Pattern Work—Wm. J. Vera.
Mineral Waters, &c.—Simon Johnston.
Upholstering—E. Donnelly & Son.
Butter & Eggs—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Steam Pumps—Geo. Place.
Potatoes—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Notice to the Public—Henry Gray.
Smoked Haddies—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Robin Ale—Isaac Meason.
Choice Pickles—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Dr. Jordan's Museum of Anatomy, 219 Church street, New York.
Prime Vinegar—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Half Barrels—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Canned Goods—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Drug and Merchandise Brokers—J. J. Bonder & Co.
Salesmen Wanted—Apply at once.
Rheumatic Remedy—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Oil Rooms to Let—Apply at 59 Fifth avenue.
Steam Pumps for Sale—Atwood & McCaffrey.
Stoves—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Jellies—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Great Western Gun Works—J. H. Johnston.
Information to Builders—Mellon Bros.
Dried Apples—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Notice of Copartnership—Porter, Ball & Co.
For Rheumatism, Hodgson's Embrocation.
Oil Works for Sale or Rent—Oliver McClintock & Co.
National Insurance Company of Allegheny.
Scrap Iron Wanted—Maloney & Lanahan.
Orphans' Court Sale—Luther M. Smith.

**List of Unmailable Letters, March 29, 1871.**

Miller, Daniel, New Brighton, Pa.....3c
Coulter, A. Jasper, Dunlap, Pa.....1c
Davies, Henry, Norwich, Conn.....1c
Gray, Francis, New York.....1c
Holley, Pat., Jarrettstown, Pa.....1c
McFarland, Mrs., Wilkinsburg, Pa.....3c
Price, M., Philadelphia.....1c
Sharbaugh, J. W., Carrolltown, Pa.....3c
Shiver, Annie, Lebanon Church, Pa.....3c
White, Ella, Beaver Falls, Pa.....3c

## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

The sweet potato, used in various forms as an excellent, in making bread, as a substitute for coffee, in the browning of beer, as well as for fattening farm animals, is now beginning to be used in making a syrup "far surpassing that of the best and, even of the sorghum in delicacy of flavor, while the yield is much more abundant. The average product of a loaded of sweet potatoes on the farm is 100 bushels, preferred—as alleged to be over two gallons, and as the average yield per acre, on poor, sandy soil, is from 150 to 180 bushels, the product may safely be set be from 300 to 350 gallons of syrup. This must open to the view of the piney-woods planters a new and most profitable industry, one, man, with a mule, being able to cultivate at least fifteen acres in potatoes. The residuum, after the juice has been fully extracted, is pronounced a valuable edible either for man or beast."

PROTECTION AGAINST THE CABBAGE-WORM.

The European cabbage-worm, *Pieris rapæ*, recently introduced by way of Canada, which has proved so voracious and prolific, has become the terror of northern cabbage-growers, and threatens to traverse the country, unless checked by natural or other causes. Wherever the pest has reached, so far as heard from, very few if any remedies have availed to give relief to the gardener. The most noted success is that of P. T. Quinn, a market gardener of the New York *Tribune*. He sends us the following statement: On his return from California, last September, found his cabbages infested with worms, and threatened with total destruction. He went to work with his accustomed energy, and commenced by dusting over everything new and old promising riddance of the pests, all to no purpose, until the 15th of the following: Twenty parts of superphosphate made of slush acid, one of carbolic powder, and three of unslacked lime, mixed up, and put in a box with a perforated top three inches in diameter, and dusted over the plants. It is supposed one application will bring it out. The suggestion that the trunks of the trees should be sheeted all the cabbages and allowed to remain, and some of these when large enough *mashed*, will prove a failure. The grafting of the ordinary cabbages growing from the trunks of old trees can rarely be done with success. We tried this several times, and the grafts, at the end of the season, not much larger than when first set. Far better to graft the old trees when *very small*—headed down to within a foot or two of the ground—and allow the young wood near each cut to grow. This will soon make a main bough. They will not only grow, but in most cases fruit the second year, and always the third year. *Tribune Farmer*.

RHARING CHICKENS.—The following are some rules that it would be well to observe in raising chickens:

1. Keep the chicks in a warm, clean, dry coop.
2. Let them have fresh water, and let the water-pan be sun removed the dew from the grass.
3. Let them have fresh, sharp gravel and fresh water.
4. The coop must be rat-proof.
5. Don't let the chicks have access to slops or stagnant water.
6. See that they are housed when a storm is threatening.

DIFFERENCE IN THE QUALITY OF EGGS.—The *Journal of Agriculture* says, though most farmers keep fowls and raise their own eggs, there are many who have not learned the difference there is in the richness and flavor of eggs produced by well-fed hens, and those from birds that have been half-starved through our winters. There will be some difference in size, but far more in quality. The yelk of one will be large, firm and of good color, the white clear and the albumen or white clear and pure; while the contents of the other will be watery and meager, as is the parent fowl, to properly carry out and complete the work nature has sketched. In order, therefore, to have good eggs, the fowls should be well fed, and also provided, during the months they are unable to come to ground, with a box containing an abundance of fine gravel, which should be also to grind and prepare their food for digestion.

Of eggs, those from the domestic hen are decided-ly the best, but those of ducks and geese may be used for some of the purposes of household economy.

PARLOR PLANTS.—Keep the temperature at not less than forty degrees, giving air from ten to three o'clock on the outside temperature is above forty degrees. The plants will require more water, but not too much. Pick off dead leaves and tie on straggling branches to keep them in shape. Never repot those requiring it about the 1st of April place upon the windows toward the east; clean off dusts and insects. During April, air and clean water may be given freely.

ORANGE PUDDING.—Peel and cut five good, sweet, juicy oranges into thin slices, taking out all the seeds. Pour over them a coffee-cup of white sugar. Let a pint of milk get boiling hot by setting it into boiling water. Beat the yelks of three eggs well with a heaping tablespoonful of corn starch, made smooth with a little cold milk, stir all gradually into the boiling milk. Thickened pour it over the fruit. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, add a teaspoonful of sugar, and spread over the top. Set in the oven for a few minutes, only a few minutes to harden. Eat cold or hot, for dinner or tea. Substitute berries of any kind, or peaches, if you like them better than oranges.

CORN MEAL MUSH.—Put on the veal very fine, with a little ham, a table-spoonful of flour, three well-beaten eggs, one small onion, scalded for five or ten minutes to remove the coarser flavor, and then chopped very fine, pepper and salt to suit the taste. Put a little butter a deep pie-plate, set a small cup in the center, and fill the dish with the veal, ham, onion and mince-meat. Bake of a delicate brown; then remove the cup and fill its place with some ung sauce, gravy, or, if you have it, with a little cream, with scolloped oysters. Beef, lamb, or chicken prepared in the same way is very nice.

GOOD COFFEE.—Make a bag of coarse, thin muslin and sew it at the top to a metal ring that will fit the top of the table coffee-pot. Fit this to the pot, and when boiling, put in the ground coffee to the proper quantity, allowing four table-spoonful to a pint of water. Pour in the water, and when it is settled put the lid on, close the lid, and when all the water has passed through the grounds, remove the bag and serve.

SEED-CAKE.—Take half a pound of butter and three-fourths of a pound of sugar, creamed; three eggs, beaten light; a pint of flour, sifted with a heaping teaspoonful of baking-soda; dissolve half a tea-spoonful of soda in a cup of new milk; mix these well together, and add to them a large tablespoonful of cream, then stir in two pounds of flour, mix well with a knife and roll them out into thin cakes about an inch apart. Bake in a quick oven.

RICE CAKES.—One quart of milk, four eggs, a little salt, and two large table-spoonfuls of rice, softened with flour to a thin batter; fill the cups half full and bake in a quick oven.

FRIED PARSNIPS.—Parboil large parsnips, skin them, and cut in slices lengthwise, dredge them with a little flour, pepper and salt. Fry in equal parts of butter and lard to a delicate brown.

## STATE NEWS.

Lehigh county can boast of the oldest postmaster in the United States. Adam Ruth, who has held a commission given by the Government to any civil office. This veteran is John Seiberling, out in four years of age. He has held this commission in full, and has held it ever since.

It is reported that a party of Philadelphians have purchased Greenawalt Island, formerly Elliotts, in the Susquehanna river, seven or eight miles above Marietta, with the intention of going into tobacco raising on a large scale.

A New York writer thinks Philadelphia should be called the city of Bodily Comfort, instead of the City of Brotherly Love.

Mr. Obed Young, of Elizabeth township, Lancaster county, had three out of four wheat fields nearly lever last week. All died within twenty-four hours after he had sowed it, one time in the church yard at Brickerville.

George Drase, aged seventy-five, was found dead in his bed at Reading on Sunday. Henry Graef, an aged citizen of that city, suddenly after retiring Saturday night, in the same city.

Major J. B. Hayes, proprietor of the Beaver Valley *Herald* establishment, destroyed by fire several weeks ago, has taken the first step toward issuing the weekly journal which he calls the *Beaver County Press*. It is a four-column sheet, typographically neat, and ably edited.

The Bloomsburg *Colombian*, of Friday, says: We are informed that Mr. Josiah Thomas, of Roaring Creek, recently built a new smoke house, with doors so constructed that they could be closed from the outside, or opened from the inside, with a view to entrapping thieves. Last week he entered himself and built a fire, but in the night he got out of the house by accident. Unable to get out or attract attention, he suffocated. The next morning the door was finally opened by the door and found his father lifeless.

There is said to be a growing feeling in favor of the union under one government of Beaver Falls, New Brighton and Fallston.

Cameron county has twenty-five public schools.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: One of the singular traits about some of our inhabitants is that they are likely to become bewitched. We have heard of a little girl in Upper Macungie, who has been suffering from the influence of a witch, so much so that her mouth and tongue became like smoked ham. The witch was discovered, and the girl's father, named Black Crook, was sent for, and he told the parents that a neighbor's daughter had bewitched her, and was responsible for the infliction. He ordered the hams to be put into the Gordon stretch, by which time the girl were vengeance upon the witch and said he would take the morsel of meat home and punish the woman for her actions.

## OHIO NEWS.

MRS. MARY MURRAY, murdered by her husband, John H. Murray, in Philadelphia last Saturday, was from Marietta, where her parents now reside.

PROF. A. F. ROSE, LL.D., of Oskaloosa, Iowa, will be inaugurated as President of Franklin College, New Athens, Harrison county, on Tuesday, April 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MR. Solomon Price and wife, of Dayton, recently celebrated their golden wedding.

The Zanesville *Advocate* says: Nearly sixteen years since, Robert, son of the late Powell Dickson, of Perry township, near Somora, left the home of his parents, and from that time to the present was not heard of him; he was given up for a long time as dead. By advertising in the newspapers, his whereabouts, but by Western Republican members, reselling at last in the strong Home vote for the removal of the fact, and the hope he may yet return and see his parents and tea on the free list. But the Western Republicans are not in favor of surrendering the Government to the Ku-Klux party, and are opposed to any movement contemplating a division of Republicans as to revenue reform, the sole result of which division will be to make the Ku-Klux Klan supreme in the South and the Ku-Klux Democracy supreme everywhere else. The watchword of the hour is Union. Close up the ranks and oppose a united front to a united foe."

The New York *Evening Post*, from an extended study of "the future of the Republican party," concludes that "so far everything promises well for a Republican success next year; and to us the most hopeful sign is the candor and freedom with which the Republican journals are now discussing public affairs and the conduct of their leading men."

The fact is that, whatever difference or opinion exist among the intelligent and independent class of people who form the Republican party, and whatever differences arise among its leading men, at the bottom of all there is the controlling conviction, lately expressed by the *Independent*, that "a party can never needed the Republican party more than it does."

The New Hampshire papers do not "take much stock" in Governor Harriman's letter to Senator Morton, "that San Domingo" had nothing to do with the Republican defeat in that State. The Concord *Monitor* says: "Governor Harriman is not deaf nor blind. And, therefore, he cannot but know that San Domingo hung like a millstone on the neck of the Republican party, and, together with the outrage on Senator Sumner, 'had *everything* to do' with our defeat." The Nashua *Telegraph* and other papers fully agree with the *Monitor* on this point.

Connecticut elects Governor, Legislature and Congressmen Monday next. The Democrats are quite confident. The New Haven correspondent of the Boston *Post* says: "The total vote of the newly enfranchised in this State will not exceed 1,000, and in this city, where some 500 applications of negroes were placed on file, only 300 were made, and the majority of new Democratic voters here will more than wipe out that gain to the Radicals. The best informed Democratic politicians claim, and the more cautious Republicans admit, that the State will go Democratic by a majority at least as large as last year, and many would be inclined to make the figure considerably greater. Nevertheless, I am largely for the dressing one other purposes.

At this time the quotation for potato farina in Liverpool is a little over 4 cents a pound, while wheat flour is about 2 1-6 cents per pound. Thus wheat flour is worth nearly double that of the wheat at the present rate. Consignments to Liverpool are solicited by the brokers there, who promise to take all that can be furnished.

REMOVAL OF WALNUT STAINS FROM THE HANDS.

Those of our young friends who gather quantities of rather walnuts may be interested to have a hint as to the best method of removing the stains produced in hulling them. This may be accomplished simply by rubbing with slices of lemon, the juice having power being due, it is supposed, to the presence of the acid, which, therefore, may perhaps be advantageously replaced by citric acid or the juice of lemon, the stains be at once thoroughly washed in fresh water, without soaping, when they are made to disappear almost entirely; but soap is undesirable, since its alkali acts as a mordant and fixes the color.

TRIALS OF SEEDS.

MR. H. Bowen, of Orleans county, New York, writes as follows: "I herewith send you a few heads of White Tonzelle wheat, from imported seed, furnished by you to the New York State Agricultural Society in the fall of 1869, and distributed to me by them. The whole amount, one and a-half bushels, was drilled after barley, at the rate of a little over two bushels per acre. The season was very bad here, but the yield was sixteen bushels. I received it rather late in 1869, so that it was not sown until the 21st day of September. It is rather a short, fine straw, bald wheat, and, I think, it is well adapted to this climate, if being a little earlier than the Treadwell variety. I sowed fifteen bushels on the 1st day of September. It was not sown as well."

Seth S. Barnes, of Olena, Illinois, writes that, "On the 20th of May last I planted a peck of the Peerless potato. By dividing the eyes I made 460 hills, but on account of the dry weather only 400 grew. These were planted on about 1½ square rods. The land was very rich, and thoroughly pulverized. One handful of manure was used to the hill, composed of two-thirds hen-manure and one-third of wood ashes. The crop was worked three times with hand hoe, and was dug the middle of October. I got 11 bushels, or equal to 880 bushels per acre. Ground seeded at the rate of 3 12-29 bushels per acre, with a fallow of over two acres. I am sure I have as fine potatoes which weigh between three and a half and four pounds. One hill yielded over six pounds. These potatoes are sold to the center, cook up mealy, and of better quality than the Early Rose. I have sold from them for seed, and for the table, about 100 bushels. Aberdeen,